

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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Winnipeg Man.

June 27, 1917

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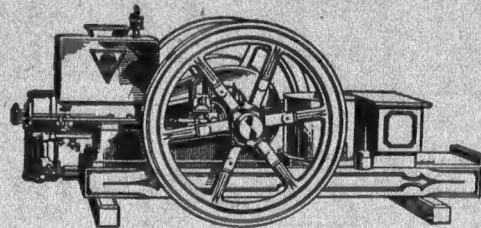
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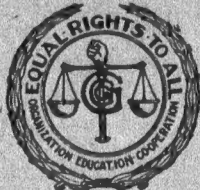
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A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

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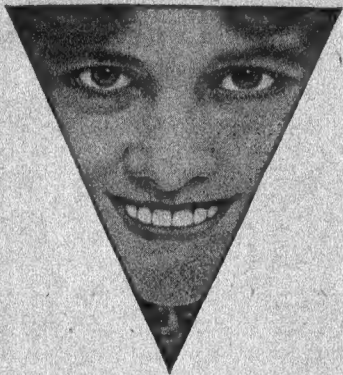
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WESTERN CROP CONDITIONS

The outstanding feature of the crop situation is the remarkable difference that exists between localities. The rains so far do not appear to have been general. In many districts there has been prolonged drought, unbroken since the snow went. In these districts the condition of the crop is serious, particularly the late sown grain. Crops that were sown early are doing well even in the dry districts. Another serious disadvantage affecting the late sown crops has been the high winds that have prevailed. In some parts of southern Manitoba the top soil has been entirely removed from exposed fields, in some cases to the lower lying land, smothering the grain there.

As an instance of the localized character of the rains Brandon has had practically no rain this spring and for an area of about 25 miles around the city the pastures are dried up and the late sown crops are at a standstill. At points just outside this radius good rains have been received. Northern Manitoba appears to have had a fair amount of rain but in southern Manitoba the crops on the whole have suffered as a result of dry weather.

Saskatchewan, as a whole, seems to be the most favored province so far this year. In the Saskatoon district rains have come just about when needed and on June 15 conditions were about ideal. The crops around Regina were not quite so far advanced but recent good rains have brought along the crop in the Regina and Moose Jaw districts very well. Conditions in the Swift Current and Maple Creek districts and along the Goose Lake line are also reported to be good. The North Battleford district has experienced a prolonged drought this year. On June 15 the crops were looking very backward and pasture was practically burned up.

From early in May until the first week of June rain in central western Alberta were almost continuous. The district affected extended from High River to Red Deer and east to the centre of the province. Over this field too much rain was recorded and seeding was considerably retarded. Up to the middle of June not more than 10 per cent. of the crop was sown in some localities but there would still be time to sow oats and barley. Up to June 1 the Medicine Hat and Edmonton districts were having rather dry, sunny weather. Rains, however, were recorded in both places during the first week in June, and from that time on, conditions have been fairly promising.

Looking at the situation over the whole three prairie provinces, it is certain that there will be poor crops in some districts, if not partial crop failures; while other districts bid fair to have crops practically equalling the best of those of the last two years. Other districts again will have just medium crops. It is inadvisable, of course, to attempt any prophecy at this season, because western Canada has such a remarkable power of recovery that a forecast based on conditions in the middle of June may be very materially, if not entirely, altered by the end of the season.

Denmark is a farmer state. It has a farmer parliament, a farmer ministry, a farmer point of view. Its legislation is that of the farmer, too.—Frederick C. Howe.

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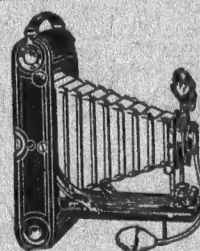
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Our Ottawa Letter

Conscription the only subject in Parliament

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

Ottawa, June 22.—Conscription and nothing but conscription has been heard of in parliament this week—unless it be anti-conscription. The debate on the second reading of the conscription bill, Sir Wilfrid Laurier's amendment calling for a referendum, and a six months' hoist sub-amendment, moved by J. A. Barrette, Conservative-Nationalist member for Berthier has continued throughout the week with every indication that parliament is suffering from an attack of 'nerves.' Impassioned and eloquent speeches have been made, some of which have been remarkable for the inconsistencies which they contain. Members have ridiculed the possibility, and questioned the propriety, of asking the soldiers to vote on a referendum and in almost the next breath have advocated a general election, and presumably, the taking of the soldiers' votes for individual candidates—a much more difficult problem. They have remonstrated with French Canadians from Quebec for talking "wildly" and in the next few moments predicted that dire consequences might result if a moribund parliament attempts to force conscription upon that province. They have urged the immediate necessity of securing reinforcements for the front under the terms of the bill and then asked the government to give recruiting another trial before bringing it into force. Truly parliament never presented such a bewilderment of ideas.

Although most regrettable from the national standpoint the six months' hoist amendment moved by a government supporter has had the happy effect of making it possible to line the members of the house up behind three definite ideas. The larger group consists of the Conservative and Liberal members who will vote outright for the bill. The second group is composed of French Canadian Liberals and a considerable number of English speaking Liberals who will vote for a referendum and some of whom, when it is defeated, will vote for the second reading. The third group who might properly be described as the party of "negation" will vote for the six months' hoist and against the measure. At the moment it is believed that this group will be made up of the major part of the French Conservative members sitting behind the government. It is to say the least a curious situation and Liberals assert that the hoist was moved with the express purpose of tempting French-Liberals to vote for it and against the policy of conscription, even if endorsed by the people. They assert, however, that they will not do so but will be content to support the referendum proposal. L. J. Gauthier, of St. Hyacinthe, who is so violently opposed to conscription that he made the open threat in the house that it would be resisted by Quebec, in referring to the Barrette motion for the six months' hoist said:—

"I was amazed at the amendment to the amendment introduced by the member for Berthier (Mr. Barrette) and seconded by the member for Labelle (Mr. Achim). These two gentlemen belonged to the 54th Battalion of Sherbrooke; they were appointed lieutenants. But after having enlisted they decided, one to propose and the other to second, the motion that the bill be given the six months' hoist. I suppose although they had enlisted they decided that they did not want to fight. This amendment is a farce. It has been engineered by the government itself. When the government appeal to the good will of the opposition, they should play the game fairly. They have played the game; they have laid on the table of the house their trump card—the little joker from Berthier."

Sir Robert Borden took occasion, however, to deny that the government was responsible for the Barrette motion.

Liberal Party Split

The members of the house who have been in the limelight and are likely to continue to be until the debate is

over are the group of Liberals who will break with Sir Wilfrid Laurier when the bill is voted upon. Those who have so far indicated their intention of doing so include Hugh Guthrie, Fred Pardee, chief Liberal whip, Hon. Geo. Graham, the deskmate of the leader of the opposition and Geo. McCraney of Saskatoon. All have declared themselves to be in favor of the principle of conscription if the voluntary enlistment has failed. Mr. Guthrie believes it has failed; Mr. Pardee was not so sure and asked the government to give it one more trial under better auspices before enforcing the bill; Mr. Graham thought a referendum unnecessary because he believes that there will be a general election. Mr. McCraney expressed the fear that grave consequences would result should a moribund parliament attempt to put such a measure into force "in certain parts of Canada." He believes that there should be an election which would produce a new parliament which, being three or four years away from an election would not be so liable to "play the political game."

Would Conscript Wealth

The opposition members supporting conscription with hardly an exception demanded wider conscription of the wealth and the resources of the country. Perhaps this demand was put in the most vigorous language by Fred Pardee who said:—"This government and this parliament will be accused and rightly accused if we bring not forth further conscription of wealth and of resources. It will be said that we are willing and content by a mere eye, to spill the blood of the youth of Canada, but we are afraid to spill the rich man's money."

Mr. Graham refuted his former suggestion that vacant lands should be taxed. In this correction he said:—"The government would be warranted in making every acre of vacant land in Canada, which is held for speculation pay taxation during the war time. That would have a double result. If the owner of such vacant land wished to escape taxation, he would have the land cultivated, and this would bring greater good to the country as a whole and would furnish traffic for our system of transportation."

Laurier in Opposition

It was generally agreed that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's speech in proposing a referendum was an able effort. The leader of the opposition was, quite apparently, aware that the majority of those both in the house and galleries, he was addressing did not share the views he gave expression to. Nevertheless his statements were followed with the closest attention and there were no visible indications of dissent from members of the house. Sir Wilfrid argued that it was not a case of Quebec alone being opposed to the proposals of the government. It was a complicated question, probably one of the most complicated that ever came before the house. There was no doubt that regarding it, there are deep differences in the country. Men with whom he had worked in political association for 30 years favor conscription, while men on the other side of the house supporting the government were opposed to it. It could not be said therefore that it is a good or wise policy in the face of such a condition to force compulsory service upon the people. "There is no use in blinking the facts," he said, "let us face it courageously, and face it so as to have harmony amongst ourselves, and so that we may bring the greatest strength to the support of our troops at the front, as well as to the cause of the Empire in the war. We live under British institutions, we are a democratic country, problems we have, problems we have always had and shall always have, the solution of our present problem is to appeal to our people, to appeal to them to lay aside passions and prejudices and to ask them to make a sacrifice of something that they hold

dear upon the altar of our common country."

Sir Wilfrid, after expressing his regret that the French people have not enlisted as they should, said that he had adopted the idea of a referendum because it has made enormous progress in the western provinces as a method of political action. If we are to have peace, he said, we must meet the wishes of the laboring classes. When the consultation has been made, and a verdict pronounced, he would pledge his reputation that every man would submit to it, including the citizens of the province of Quebec. Sir Wilfrid then stated that he did not propose to bind those who stood behind and around him in the house. "If there is ever to be a time," he said, "of all times this is the time, when every man should think for himself, decide for himself, and act for himself. This moment is too solemn, the issue is too great, the questions involved in the measure are of too far reaching importance to have them decided by any other voice than the voice of each man's individual conscience. I am very firm in the belief that when the voice of every man has spoken, the aggregate voice will be the right voice and the right solution. At all events, it will have this effect, that it will be the final arbiter and will put an end to the agitation which is now going on. It will bring about harmony, now much shaken, and it will be a vindication of that spirit of democracy which we hope and believe must be the future social inspiration of the world."

Sir George Foster, who followed Sir Wilfrid, expressed the belief that the principle of the Militia Act gave the present parliament a full mandate to adopt compulsory service. Its adoption was justified he said by the need of more men and the failure of the voluntary system. Parliament had the right and the duty to take courageous action and give the people the right lead. He believed that once the law was invoked it would be obeyed in Quebec as elsewhere. He described the referendum as "but a dilatory, miserable evasion of responsibility." It would not settle the question for it would have to be dealt with by a new parliament. He was disposed to blame Sir Wilfrid and his colleagues for the situation in Quebec, maintaining that if during the past three years Sir Wilfrid and his French speaking supporters in the house had given a clear and incisive lead to their compatriots in Quebec the present situation would not have developed.

Recruiting Held Up

Hon. Frank Oliver maintained that the voluntary system of enlistment had failed largely because of the actions of the government. The government had failed to give it proper direction. There had been no honest effort on the part of the administration to maintain the honor of the Dominion. General Hughes had stated that one serious hindrance to recruiting had been an order passed by the government that no more battalions should be authorized excepting through an order-in-council. As a result of this there had been a drop in recruiting. A deliberate policy had been entered into between the prime minister and the minister of militia at the request of the munition makers to retard recruiting.

Hughes Exposes Borden

Mr. Oliver's contention that recruiting has been discouraged at one period was backed up in a rather sensational manner by Sir Sam Hughes when he spoke on the following day. He said that the dread had been expressed that workmen could not be found for the various industries if recruiting did not let up. The Imperial Munitions Board and the minister of finance each became "anxious and restrictive." Finally Lord Shaughnessy was influenced by the agitation and openly proclaimed

himself. Agitations manifested themselves all over the country. The Prime Minister yielded to these influences.

"On what occasion was it that I suggested letting up on recruiting?" Sir Robert inquired.

Sir Sam replied that the leader of the government on more than one occasion had asked him if he could not let up on recruiting. He had pointed out that there was a tremendous agitation in Toronto over the subject, that Sir Thomas White had told him that there was a storm brewing in Toronto and that the agitation was due to the fact that men could not be obtained as workers. Mr. Flavelle of the Imperial Munitions Board had been insistent that these men should not be taken. "If the Prime Minister will permit me," continued Sir Sam, "I will read letters that will cover the thing, letters from himself."

Sir Robert said he would be very glad to have the ex-minister do so and Sir Sam replied that he would like the Prime Minister to see one of the letters before he read it.

Sir Sam then went on to discuss a controversy which arose as to the raising of too many battalions in certain cities. He said: "There has been a lot of guff, privately and publicly, along this line. The finance minister on one occasion became excited about the raising of three battalions in Toronto. If the Prime Minister does not object I purpose reading some of these letters dealing with these battalions. There is one here which is marked 'confidential.' I will let the Prime minister see it." Sir Sam started to walk over to Sir Robert's desk to show him the letter, but the Prime Minister rose and said: "I do not care to examine letters in the house. If my hon. friend desires to read confidential letters one would suppose that the proper course would be to show them to one in advance. The hon. gentleman will have to take his own course in the matter."

Sir Sam Hughes: "Well, I am prepared to take my own course in the matter; I shall not read the letter. It has been referred to in the house, however. There is nothing in my letter that I am ashamed of, and it is also marked confidential. However, if the Prime Minister does not wish the letter to be read—"

Sir Robert Borden: "Was it a letter written to me?"

Sir Sam Hughes: "It was written by the Prime Minister to me."

Sir Robert Borden: As to reading it, my hon. friend will have to take his own course."

Sir Sam Hughes: "I will take my own course; I will not read it."

Stand of Quebec

The position of the Liberal members for Quebec was voiced by a number of members, but most eloquently by Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux and Ernest Lapointe, of Kamouraska, one of the most talented members of the House of Commons: "I am opposed to this bill," he said, "because I believe voluntary system suited for this country in the present war, and that coercion will be detrimental to the one aim we all desire to attain, namely, the winning of the war. My second objection is that this proposal is a flagrant and direct violation of all the pledges given by the leaders and public men of the country to the Canadian people since the beginning of the war, upon the strength of which pledges so many sacrifices have been made. I also oppose this bill because it involves a radical and most serious change in our constitutional relations and constitutes a departure from well-known principles agreed to by all parties as to the constitution of this confederation. I claim that this Parliament has no mandate to enact such a change without consulting the Canadian people."

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, June 27, 1917

FIFTY YEARS OF NATIONHOOD

On the first day of July Canada will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of confederation. Had the stern business of war not been engrossing our attention, the occasion would have been made one of great national rejoicing, participated in by other parts of the Empire, and to some extent by the neighboring republic. But Canada is too busy in the work of preserving the forms of democracy to devote much energy to celebrating democratic triumphs of the past. There are some phases of confederation, however, which it will be well to think over. When confederation was accomplished in 1867, only four provinces, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were involved. Manitoba came in in 1870. The following year British Columbia cast in her lot with the confederated provinces, followed by Prince Edward Island two years later. Alberta and Saskatchewan were elevated to the status of provinces in 1905. The Canada of today is vastly different from the Canada of confederation and it may be that the future will see still greater changes. A movement is coming to the front in the maritime provinces in favor of the legislative union of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. Last week a resolution to that effect was carried through the New Brunswick legislature unanimously. The object of such a union would be to strengthen the position in confederation of the provinces down by the sea. Newfoundland, the oldest British colony has so far resisted all inducements to enter the union, but there is a strong and growing sentiment in favor of such a move. The great resources of the Yukon and the Mackenzie basin may yet necessitate the formation of another province in the north. National development within the next fifty years may do as much to change the map of Canada as the development since confederation has changed it. Canada is a nation of boundless resources. The capacity of its people for developing those resources is unquestioned. They are more awake than ever before to the necessity and means of developing those resources for the national well being. To such people with such a country the future holds much encouragement.

THE CONSCRIPTION QUESTION

Canada entered the war of her own free will and accord as an ally of Great Britain and the other enemies of Germany. The crisis which now faces the Allies is as much a Canadian crisis as it is British, French or Russian. In the face of this crisis, which is national and vitally affects every citizen of our country, the government is fully justified in demanding that all the resources of our nation, the men, the money, the food, and everything else be utilized in the prosecution of the war. In such a crisis, the conscription of money and the conscription of wealth in all forms is not out of harmony with the true principles of democracy. It is the same principle that has been adopted in Great Britain, in New Zealand and the United States, three democratic countries. But it should not be overlooked that in all these three countries mentioned, the governments conscripted the wealth of the country, either before or at the same time that they conscripted the man power. In England the taxation is enormous. No one is exempt. The wealthy are being compelled to pour out their wealth for the nation's defence. The same is true in New Zealand, and the taxation proposals before the American Congress will make it true in that country also. If men were the only requirement in the prosecution of the war, there would be some justification in con-

scripting men alone, but the men to fight are of no use unless they are provided with munitions and food which can only be supplied by the payment of money. Money, therefore, is just as essential as men and this has been recognized by all the other English speaking countries. Great Britain is paying a larger portion of the war expense as she goes than any other nation now in the war and the United States proposes to pay half the expense as the war progresses. In Canada, we are paying about ten per cent. of the cost and loading up the rest of the debt for the future, while millionaires are blossoming like mushrooms all over our land, fattening on the war.

It would have been easily possible to secure 500,000 soldiers in Canada by voluntary enlistment if our government had exercised even decent judgment. But conditions in Winnipeg, with the patronage and the scandals, have been such as to discourage voluntary enlistment. And it is reported that conditions in other centres are fully as bad or even worse. Even yet under proper conditions voluntary enlistment would produce a large number of recruits.

Many of those who are demanding conscription of men, including a number of the cabinet ministers at Ottawa and private members of the House, are millionaires. They will do no fighting and many of them have increased their wealth very considerably since the war began. These men should be forced to pay and pay handsomely towards the cost of the war. It would be impossible to compel them to make any sacrifice that would be at all equal to the sacrifice of men who are going to the front.

In the fight over the conscription bill at Ottawa at present, neither party officially proposes anything approaching the conscription of wealth. They are debating the conscription of man power. It is impossible to understand how our representatives in the House of Commons can be so long silent on the wealth question. All around them they see men who possess their millions and live in luxury. These representatives all declare that our war is a war for democracy. If democracy means anything, it means equality of opportunity. There is no equality in demanding that young men give up their lives for the defence of the nation while the older men who cannot fight are allowed to plunder their country in its hour of agony.

THE PROPOSED FREIGHT INCREASES

The Railway Commission has concluded its Western hearings on the proposed fifteen per cent. general increase in freight rates asked by the Canadian Pacific, Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific railways. This is one of the most impudent requests ever made by these roads, and one which it is not improbable may lead the two latter at least into a position they have been trying to avoid, i.e., nationalization. Enormous increases of maintenance charges, i.e., for labor, coal, rails, engines, cars, smaller fixtures, and nearly everything necessary to the running of a railway is advanced as the chief cause for this request. Such increased costs the last two mentioned railways assert have made it absolutely imperative they have assistance or they cannot continue their service as at present. Each wants between five and six million dollars to cover estimated increases for 1918, if prices remain as they are now. Neither will give any assurance of more efficient service, or that it will not require more money from the government. Indeed the C.N.R. officials are now preparing to make a further request for government grants of amounts known only to themselves.

But the C.P.R. is in a different position. This road that so many Canadians point to with pride as the greatest and richest and most efficiently managed system in the world, with net earnings last year of nearly fifty million dollars, which enabled it to pay its annual dividend of ten per cent., and put about twenty millions in reserve, asks in the midst of the greatest crisis this country ever faced, and when its own net operating revenues are higher than ever before, that the people of Canada be forced to contribute another twenty millions to its treasury. For that is about what the fifteen per cent. increase would mean to the C.P.R. The proposal is unworthy and unpatriotic in the highest degree, and a road making such a request at this time does not deserve to bear the name "Canadian."

A fifteen per cent. increase in rates now would fall unusually heavy on all Westerners, because they have the long freight haul to pay. The added cost of farm implements and supplies coming West, and of grain and livestock going East, must seriously curtail production at a time when certainly not handicaps but inducements should be held out for the maximum production. The manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer, or implement dealer might object as good business men to these increases, but the ultimate cost must pass on to the consumer. As a matter of fact the Canadian Manufacturers' Association has not objected to these increases, because they can pass them along, and also because their increased charges are largely responsible for the extra costs to and the demands from the railways. The C.P.R. has not one vestige of excuse for asking an increase.

The C.N.R. and G.T.P. are earning more today than ever before. Especially is this true of the former in the West, where its lines are paying well. Both could now pay their way, were it not for the senseless duplication and ruinous extra costs undertaken to satisfy pride and ambition. The country cannot afford to tax itself some thirty million dollars to give the C.N.R. and G.T.P. ten million dollars between them. If these roads must have more help, they should be forced to come to the government direct, and all that help should be given at one time. They are afraid to do this because the majority report of the government Royal Commission recommended they be taken over along with all other Canadian roads except the C.P.R., and put under one holding company free from political influence. If the Railway Commission refuses their freight increase request, they will be forced into this position and either complete nationalization of all railways should result or the report of the Royal Commission be adopted. They must go to the government in any case for money, and the government should take action to close out this chapter in Canadian railroad life by complete nationalization of railroads, or at least by going as far as recommended by the Royal Commission.

MORE FARMER CANDIDATES

The nomination of J. S. Wood, vice-president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association for the federal constituency of Portage la Prairie brings into the field the third farmer candidate, standing on the Farmers' National Political Platform. This platform was approved by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and endorsed by the three great provincial farmers' organizations, and is steadily growing in favor throughout the West. It is in keeping with the new spirit of the times. The West is sick and tired of the petty party game that is played at Ottawa. The Western spirit demands progress, and progress in the direction of democracy. We

believe that in every electoral district of the prairie provinces, and even in some of the urban constituencies, the people of Western Canada will give overwhelming support to the candidate standing on the farmers' platform. No such opportunity has ever come to the people of the West. More conventions are being called for the nomination of candidates. In every constituency the farmers should be alive to the needs of the hour. Now is the time to get the candidates into the field. The kind of candidate required is the one who honestly and sincerely believes in the principles enunciated in the farmers' platform. Such a candidate may not be a farmer, but he will necessarily be a democrat to the hilt. There will be forty-three members to be elected from the prairie provinces in the next Dominion election and it should be a solid forty-three on the farmers' platform. It should be men who believe in principles, who believe in democracy, and who are not tied to any narrow political party that is seeking only party advantage. If the farmers today are active and get their candidates in the field they have the battle half won. A solid front from the West will change the situation in Ottawa greatly for the better.

RAILWAYS AGAIN BEGGING

Rumor has it that Canada's mendicant railways are again besieging Ottawa for cash grants with which to carry on for another year. Similar rumors in former years have proved all too sure of fulfilment, and it would not come as a surprise to the public if the railways were again successful. The officers of the railway companies in question have expressed resentment at the idea of nationalization recommended in the Drayton-Acworth report. They would prefer a continuation of the policy of meeting their deficits with the people's money. They are sparing no efforts

to impress upon the government at Ottawa their demands for assistance. While this is being written and read, money that is badly needed for rolling stock and other equipment is not being spared in conducting their campaign at the capital. A highly trained and most unscrupulous lobby is exercising its finest arts in an endeavor to get another grant from the treasury. The unsettled political atmosphere, with the possibility of an early election, makes things propitious for their schemes, since of the \$24,000,000, which it is reported will be required, a considerable portion would doubtless find its way into the campaign funds of both political parties.

Politicians of both political parties, however, would be well advised to take cognizance of the increased sentiment in favor of nationalization since last session. That sentiment has been steadily gaining force and the Drayton-Acworth report has done more than anything else to crystallize it. The outburst of indignation at each previous raid shows that the people are getting tired of this annual hand-out to the railways, and they are less disposed than ever now that a feasible concrete plan for the solution of Canada's railway problem has been indicated by the majority report of the royal commission.

A FUEL CONTROLLER APPOINTED

The Dominion government has appointed C. A. McGrath, chairman of the International Waterways Commission, as Fuel Controller for all the territory East of the Rocky Mountains, and has announced the intention to bring about the immediate operation under government supervision of the Western coal mines. The same co-operation which should exist between the food controllers in the United States and Canada will likely be carried on between Mr. McGrath and the American fuel controller, Mr. Peabody. There is a

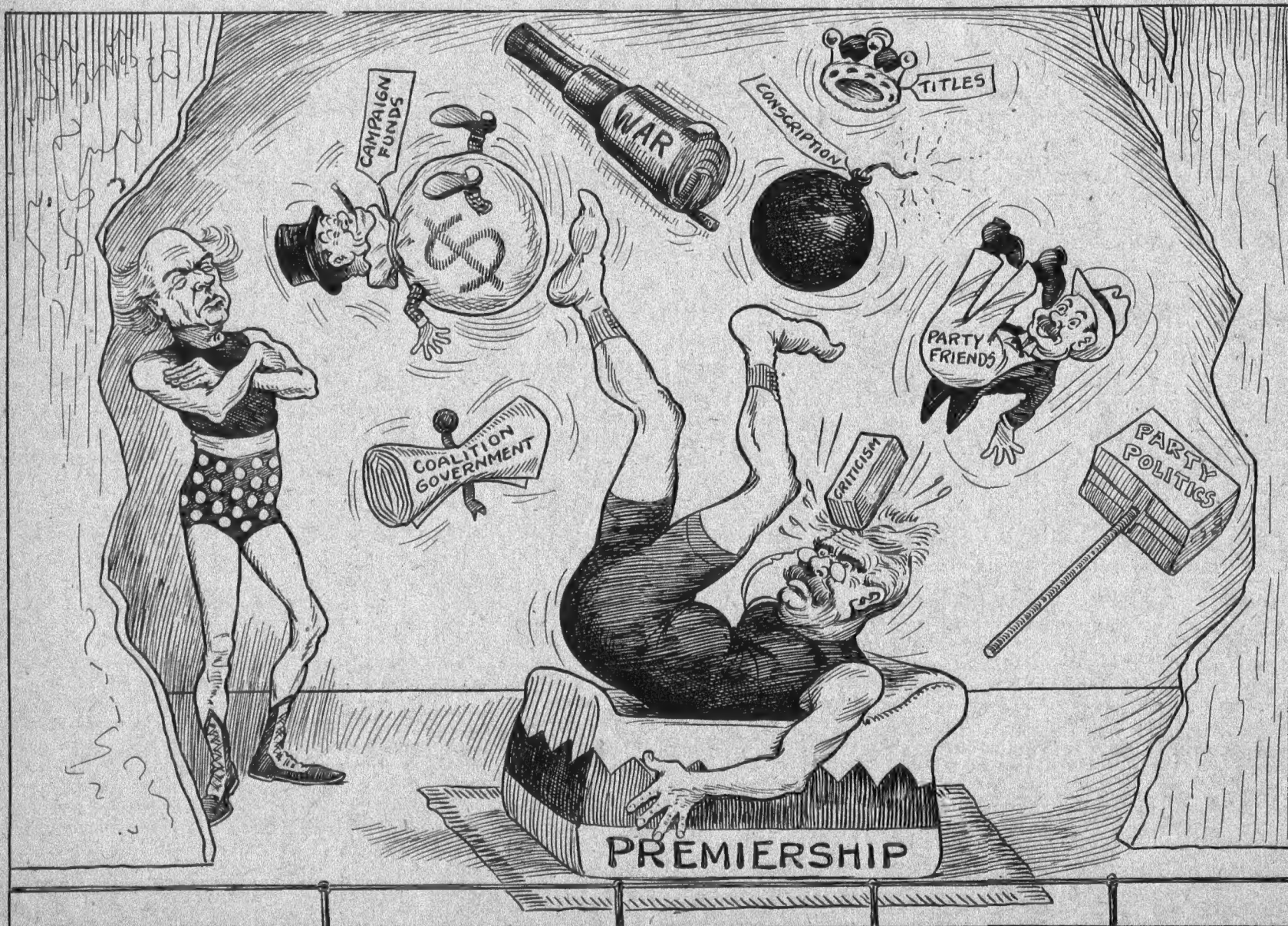
fuel shortage in the United States, and the most efficient distribution is essential. Mr. McGrath is making a survey of demands for bituminous coal during the summer and next winter from every Canadian consumer. He asks for total quantities and monthly requirements stated honestly and immediately to his office at Ottawa. The hard coal situation is not so serious, but now is the proper time for people to get in their orders, so as to facilitate movement before the fall grain rush.

The fifteen per cent. increase in freight rates which the railways are seeking would increase the annual earnings of the railways of Canada by \$31,000,000. Of this tremendous total no less than \$19,000,000 would go into the coffers of the C.P.R. If the increase is granted it will take some explaining to satisfy the people that the C.P.R., which is paying such big dividends under the present rates, is entitled to another concession that amounts to \$2.50 a head for every man, woman and child in the Dominion.

Why shouldn't the government take for war purposes every cent of a man's income over \$50,000 and a good big slice of it under that amount, beginning with those who have anything above the actual means of subsistence?

War taxes should be placed upon the rich so heavily that they would realize that a sacrifice is necessary. Plenty of our wealthy people are talking about economizing and about making sacrifices when they don't know what it means.

A properly graduated income tax would force the people of Canada to pay for the war in proportion to their ability to pay. The income tax is long overdue.



THE STRENUOUS LIFE

(A Coalition Government would make the burden easier to carry.)

The Jubilee of Confederation

By Edward Porritt

Author of "The Unreformed House of Commons," "Sixty Years of Protection in Canada," etc.

Had there been no war, the whole of the English-speaking world would have shared with Canada in the celebration on July 1, 1917 of the Jubilee of Confederation. I am aware when I use the term English-speaking world that the United States is included. But the United States cannot be omitted. Great Britain and Canada shared in the celebration of the centennial of the American Republic in 1878 and in 1905 the semi-centennial of the opening of the first American canal and lock at Sault Ste. Marie was regarded by the Washington and Ottawa Governments as worthy of an international celebration. With these celebrations of 1876 and 1905 as precedents it may be taken for granted that had there been no war the celebration of the Jubilee of Confederation could not have been otherwise than international in scope and character.

Americans who know the history of their country would desire that the celebration should be treated as a North American event, if for no other reason than because the United States has gained much by Confederation. Canadians often overlook the fact that the creation of the Dominion, and its political and material development since 1867 have brought advantages not only to themselves, to Great Britain, and to the other dominions, but also to the great nation that Sir Richard Cartwright was wont to describe as Canada's only neighbor. It is worth while recalling a few of these advantages to make good the claim that the Jubilee of Confederation is an occasion for rejoicing all over the English-speaking world.

Canada Previous to Confederation

Before 1867 the northern neighbors of the United States were the British North American provinces. Starting from the Atlantic coast and traveling westward, these provinces were Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. Next came Quebec, the old French province; and west of it Ontario. West of Ontario was a stretch of two thousand miles of country with few inhabitants and no organized government. Since Confederation, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have been carved out of this vast territory; and in these provinces to-day there are over 1,400,000 people; half a dozen large cities; twenty-five million acres under grain; and 13,500 miles of railway.

At Confederation all this territory, and much more to the west and north of it, was the domain of the Hudson's Bay Company. The company ruled it in its own fashion. Few interests except its own had been permitted to establish themselves in it; and from the western border of Ontario to the Pacific Ocean, the company was supreme. On the coast and on Vancouver Island incomers from England and Scotland had been establishing themselves since 1840, and the province of British Columbia had come into existence. But all told at Confederation there were only three and a half million people in the British American provinces, and there was no city with a population of more than 50,000.

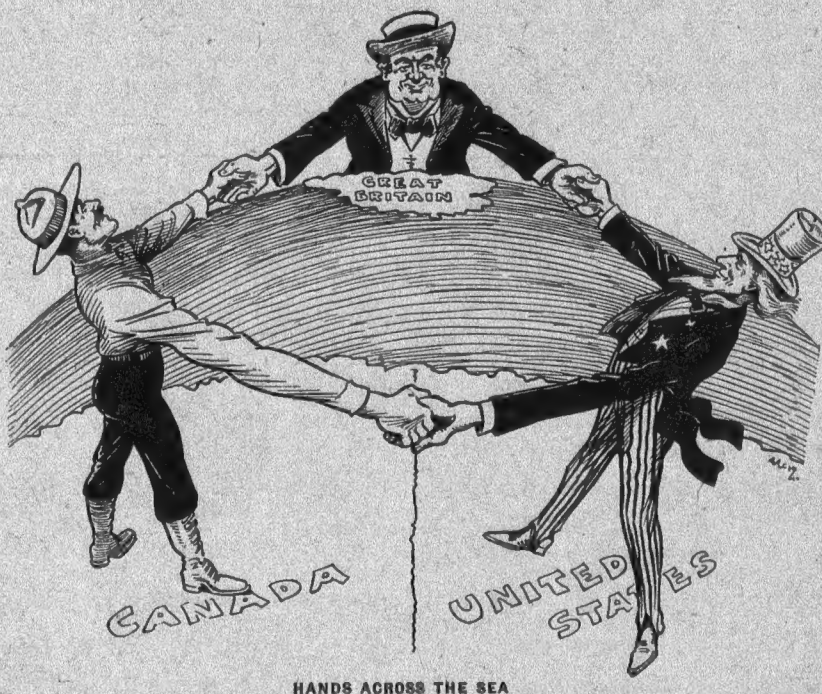
Interwoven Interests of Neighboring Nations

In this Jubilee year of Confederation the population of Canada is seven and a half millions. Three railways stretch across the continent from tide-water on the east to the Pacific coast; and there is a magnificent waterway—partly lake, partly river and partly canal—from Montreal on the St. Lawrence to Port Arthur and Fort William at the head of Lake Superior.

Before 1867 the United States had as its northern neighbors half-a-dozen provinces for the most part emerging from a backwoods' civilization. After 50 years of Confederation it has a nation as its neighbor—a nation with a political and social civilization as fully developed as its own. The United States has profited enormously from the development of the Dominion of Canada. Materially it has profited much more than Great Britain; for proximity and similarity of needs and tastes in the two countries have given to the United States the lion's share of Canadian trade. Politically the United States has also profited from the rise of a great English-speaking neighbor on its northern border. The advantage of such a neighbor may be realized by recalling the turmoil in Mexico of the last five or six years and the uneasiness and the large expenditure thereby entailed on the United States and contrasting this with the good and neighborly relations of the United States with Canada that have ruled since the disturbing issues arising directly or indirectly out of the Civil war of 1861-65 were finally and satisfactorily settled.

Confederation is the outstanding landmark of Canadian history. With the political development of the country during the fifty years since that great event most Canadians are familiar. With the events leading up to Confederation and making it possible, not so much is known. In the accompanying article Edward Porritt reviews the most significant phases of pre-Confederation history.

Americans pass in and out of Canada, and Canadians in and out of the United States, almost as freely as the people in one of the provinces pass in and out of an adjoining province. More than half of the grain crop of the prairie provinces—in the crop year of 1915-1916 it was 105,000,000 bushels—is exported overseas by way of Buffalo and thence to New York and other American ports on the Atlantic. Hundreds of thousands of Americans and Canadians read the same newspapers and the same magazines. Even larger numbers of each nation see the same plays and the same moving pictures. Americans in thousands frequent the summer resorts in the mountains, on the lakes and on the sea shore in Canada. In a word, American and Canadian life is fundamentally so similar and so interwoven, and the United States profits so much from this interweaving of social life, transport and commerce, that Canada's Jubilee of Confederation celebrates an event of importance to both divisions



of the English-speaking race on the North American continent.

For the people of Canada, of Great Britain, and of the overseas dominions, Confederation, regarded in its various aspects, represents the greatest and most beneficent overseas achievement of the British race from the Reformation of 1517 to the beginning of the great war in August, 1914. It marks Great Britain's supreme success as a colonizing power in these four hundred years. It marks her success in establishing in the dominions of Canada, New Zealand, Australia, South Africa and Newfoundland, democratic political institutions that are characterized by the stability, order and liberty that since the revolution of 1688 have been the outstanding features of political institutions in Great Britain.

There are two eras in the history of Great Britain as a colonizing power. The first dates from the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when England began to acquire overseas possessions. It ended with the successful revolt of the American colonies in 1776-1783. The second era began in 1783, when conditions growing out of the loss of the thirteen American colonies, and in particular the plight of forty thousand United Empire Loyalists, compelled Great Britain to turn her attention at once to the development of the northern half of the American continent, the half that remained to her after peace had been made with the newly-created American Republic. This era extended from 1783 to the great war, from which a third era in the history of the British Empire will begin.

The second era thus extended over 131 years. But there are well-marked divisions in this long era. One epoch extended from 1783 to 1840. The other from 1840 to 1914. It is the second of these epochs in which Canadians and Newfoundlanders, along with Englishmen, Scotchmen, New Zealanders, Australians and South Africans, take pride. The reason for this pride is obvious. All the real achievements of the era of 1783-1914—the achievements that make the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of Confederation of the British North American provinces an event of importance to the whole English-speaking world—belong to the second of these epochs. They belong to the period of 1840 to 1914; for while from 1783 to 1840 Great Britain was given some attention to the development of what were then small colonies in British North America, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa, no success was attending their political development.

No success could attend political development in these colonies in these 57 years—1783 to 1840—because the system that was being followed by the British parliament and by the colonial office in London had not in it the elements of enduring success. It is true that between 1783 and 1840 all the then-existing provinces of British North America gained parliamentary institutions. Each province had its legislature. Each legislature had its senate and assembly. The assembly was popularly elected, and the electoral franchise was so wide and democratic that every man in the colony who had a homestead could vote at elections. There was no servile class that was excluded.

Legislative Assemblies Powerless

The common weakness of all the legislative assemblies of this epoch was that under the constitutions framed in London, the assemblies were powerless. It was their function to originate bills for raising revenue. But they had no power over expenditure of the revenue when it had flowed into the treasuries of the provinces. If a legislative assembly passed a bill affecting the internal economy of the province—a bill for education, or for road-making, or for any municipal purpose—it had to run the gauntlet of three over-riding authorities, any one of which could defeat or veto it.

First came the legislative council, or upper house of the legislature. The members of this senate were named by the governor—usually an army officer, or a needy office-seeker—sent out by the colonial office in London. Many of the members of the legislative councils were themselves office-holders in the province. They were judges or treasurers, or government surveyors, holding offices that were in the gift of the governor or of the colonial office.

Unlike the members of the legislative assemblies the councillors were in no degree responsible to the electors. They were responsible only to the governor. Most of them, in their capacity as members of the legislative council, did as they were told by the governor. In the event of a bill passing both the assembly and the legislative council it was in power of the governor to veto it without assigning reasons; and usually the governor was in league with the clique of the small governing class that really ruled the province, and ruled mostly for their own material gain. Even if the bill passed the assembly and the council, and secured the assent of the governor, it could at any time within two years be vetoed by the colonial office in London.

A Dreary and Stagnating Epoch

The governor, moreover, came out to a province with long and detailed instructions from the colonial office. In these he was told what he must do and what he must not do. The domestic policy of the province in its smallest details was thus determined in London; and in accordance with the general colonial policy of Great Britain in the years from 1783 to 1846 there was a range of subjects—in particular trade, commerce and navigation—in which there could be no effective action by either the legislature, or the executive council that was associated with the governor in the political management of the colony.

Over the executive council the popularly-elected legislative assembly could exert no more influence or control than it could over the cabinet in Downing Street. The governor called into the executive council whom he liked, without the least regard to the desire of the legislative assembly; and in all the provinces, as the Earl of Durham emphasized in his report on Canada in 1838, the members of the ex-

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Can the World Feed Itself?

Thirty Million Men withdraw from Agriculture---Last Year's Deficit Two Billion Bushels

The world is face to face with a food shortage of very grave proportions. So great is that shortage that one cannot hope that the production of the present year or next year will overtake it. Unparalleled though the efforts of farmers the world over have been and will continue to be, the world can hardly escape the danger of famine until the 1918 crop is harvested. Even under the most favorable of climatic conditions it will be some years before the world is again producing foodstuffs sufficient for its usual needs. And just when this food shortage is upon us, men and women in war work are being called upon to put forth efforts that are unprecedented in history and for which they require an abundance of the most nourishing foods. It is in view of these facts that the appeal is being made for greater and still greater production. We know that the farmer is a hard working man; that he is already driving himself almost to the limit of endurance. Under the circumstances he becomes impatient of urging and has a right to resent outside meddling. We feel, however, that too much cannot be done to let him know the facts, believing that with the facts fully before him he will continue to throw the last ounce of his industry and intelligence into the work of relieving the situation.

Causes of the Food Shortage

The causes of the world wide shortage are cumulative. There was a general shortage in the northern hemisphere last year of the five big cereal crops, wheat, corn, rye, barley and oats. Of these crops 1,968,000,000 bushels less were produced in 1916 than in 1915, or about two and a half times the total quantity of these crops raised annually in Canada. Even in normal peace times this shortage would have been serious, but its seriousness is greatly accentuated by the war. The shortage was due to several causes. One of these was the weather, over which, of course, there was no human control. The chief cause, however, was the withdrawal of labor from farm production. About 24,000,000 men are at present under arms, and it has been estimated that since the beginning of the war about 40,000,000 have been in active war service. Probably 60 per cent. of these came from farms. A great part of the French army was recruited from rural districts, the skilled mechanics of the cities being retained for munitions making. The same is true of Italy and her army. The Russian army also is widely recruited from the farming classes. Coming nearer home, we have an enormous withdrawal, comparatively speaking, from the farms of Western Canada, while in Eastern Canada, besides the enlistment in large numbers from among the farm workers there has been a tremendous flow of men attracted by the high wages paid for munitions making toward the manufacturing centres. Altogether, a conservative estimate would place the total number of men withdrawn from agriculture for fighting and munition making in the belligerent countries at some 30,000,000.

The scarcity of food has been accentuated to a considerable extent by losses due to destruction by submarines. For a long time 50 per cent. of the cargo capacity of most ships crossing the Atlantic was reserved for food stuffs. Many of these ships have been sunk, as have also doubtless many others which were loaded solely with food products. Of the food supplies which were still available after these great losses, it cannot be said that they had been husbanded to the best advantage. The temporary prosperity of munition workers, many of whom are receiving higher wages than ever before, has resulted in extravagant buying and living. Taking all these factors into consideration it is no exaggeration to say that the world at present faces a

This article presents the views of Dr. James W. Robertson on the world's food situation as given in an address delivered during a recent tour of Western Canada and of which it is an abbreviated report. It also contains a specially arranged interview on his impressions of the West. No man in Canada is in a position to speak with greater authority on the world aspects of agriculture than Dr. Robertson.

food situation that is nothing short of appalling.

Greater Production for 1918

All this has occurred in the face of a campaign for greater production. But we must not now slacken our efforts. The logical sequence to the work that has been done for greater production is to follow it by a

THE NEED OF THE HOUR

The shortage of the world's crops of wheat, oats, corn, rye and barley for 1916 as compared with 1915 was nearly two billion bushels or about two and a half times the annual production of these crops in Canada. Thirty million men have been withdrawn from agriculture for active service and munitions making. The shortage due to this enormous reduction in productive man power has been further accentuated by unfavorable weather conditions, submarine losses and waste. The situation now is such that even with the most favorable conditions of growth the world cannot escape the danger of famine before the 1918 crop is harvested and it will be many years before the sufficient foodstuffs are being produced to serve the ordinary needs of humanity. The situation is one of the utmost gravity. Only the farmer, backed by every form of help that can be brought to his assistance, can avert disaster.

further campaign for still greater production. We should use all the experience we have thus far gained in planning and carrying forward a campaign for larger acreages and higher yields in 1918 and the years that are to follow. We can better meet the needs of the Allies by the production of food than by any other service. The farmers of North America are in a better position than those of any other great wheat producing section of the globe for contributing to the food needs of the armies in Europe. A given tonnage of shipping can carry over twice as much grain from America as from Argentina and three and a half times as much as from Australia or New Zealand. It is vital at this

juncture and will continue vital until the end of the war that shipping be employed on the routes where it can be used to greatest advantage. One of the most effective ways to conserve shipping is to provide as large a proportion as possible of the food requirements of the Allies from North America.

The urgent question, therefore, is to discover the methods by which we can increase our exportable surplus. This surplus can be augmented in three ways: First, by increased production; second, by the elimination of waste; and third, by the shifting of consumption on this continent from foods the armies and civilian populations of the Allies need to those which cannot be sent forward for their use.

Factors of Increased Production

The factors that enter into increased production are soil fertility, right conditions for moisture, the control of weeds and seed selection. In these factors are involved the question of good farming. Some years ago the Commission of Conservation surveyed 2,245 farms in Canada. These were average farms in districts selected in various parts so as to give fair average conditions. Looking over the records of the best 10 per cent. of these farms, it was found that they produced about 50 per cent. better crops and 50 per cent. more profit than the average of the farms visited. We should strive to get the other 90 per cent. to come up to the position of the best 10 per cent. If the methods practiced on these best farms were practiced on the whole of the crop area of Canada we would produce 400,000,000 bushels more per year on the same areas. One of the questions asked by the visiting experts was, "How does your farm produce as compared with 20 years ago?" To this question 30 per cent. of the farmers answered that the yield was the same; 40 per cent. reported an increase, and 30 per cent. a decrease. We can afford to take a lesson from even our enemy in the war. Germany is a country with a rather poor soil, but a country which is now feeding herself. Within some 30 years she had been able to effect an increase of 30 per cent. in her yields per acre. Our present methods of farming practice are exhausting a large percentage of our farms of their fertility. There is danger that the fertility in large areas will be reduced below the point for profitable farming.

The determining effect of moisture and temperature in crop production was well illustrated in 1915. That year the West had sufficient rain fall with the result that yields were the largest in its history. It is hard to realize the amount of moisture required to mature a crop. A ton of dry matter delivered in the elevator requires at least 300 tons of water passing through the plants to produce it. To conserve the moisture, summer tillage is necessary in Western Canada, and this also has the beneficial effect of cleaning the land. Summerfallow seems a wasteful method of farming, but it is necessary where the rain fall is so light as it is in the prairie provinces. The immediate needs require careful attention to the matter of summer cultivation

this season and the farmer can use his intelligence and the limited amount of labor in cultivating as well as he can to suit his conditions.

Good seed is important, and good seed requires a cultivation to match. The use of selected seed of wheat, oats and barley as compared with ordinary seed would mean increased production in Canada of some 70,000,000 bushels per year. The Canadian Seed Growers' Association has done valuable work in this connection. It has been in operation for 17 years and as a result of its work we are now securing about 40,000,000 bushels of grain more per year than would have been the case had farmers still been using unselected seed. Seed selection must

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THREE INDEPENDENT FARMER CANDIDATES IN THE FEDERAL ARENA



R. C. HENDERS



J. A. MAHARG



J. S. WOOD

R. C. Henders, president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association is contesting the Dominion constituency of Macdonald; J. A. Maharg, president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association is a candidate in the Moose Jaw constituency and J. S. Wood, vice-president of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association has been nominated for Portage la Prairie. All are independent of party control, have been nominated by their fellow farmers and are making their appeal on the Farmers' National Platform.

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

GOOD-BYE

Every once and so often in life one comes to a parting of the ways. I have come to that today. It is with deep feelings of regret that I have to announce that in a few weeks I will have severed my connection with The Guide and with the many pleasant associations it has brought me, and gone to that Mecca of all writers on this continent, the city of New York. My relations with the editor, staff and readers of the paper have been so exceedingly pleasant that it is a real wrench to break off and enter upon what may or may not prove to be a wider field of usefulness. One can only hope that what appears to be "The Gleam" may not prove to be a will-o-the-wisp.

Through five years full of interesting experiences we have gone along together and I think one may say we have grown together into a wider and more tolerant outlook upon life. I am sure that we, the readers and the editor of this page, have both tried to deal justly with each other and wherein we have failed it was due to a very human inability to see four square where our emotions were too deeply touched.

I had thought of trying to say a special good-bye to those of you who had gone out of your way to show appreciation of the things I have tried to do through this department, but as I thought of you, one by one, out in the windy prairie districts of the middle west, in the quiet mountain valleys of B.C., all the way down to the far east of Canada, and south to sunny Florida, I abandoned that intention. There are too many of you. And besides, it would leave out all the quiet, shy diffident people who felt just as kindly but who didn't think their opinion mattered one way or another. Many of these letters were quaintly, and often very beautifully expressed by those who, coming from foreign lands, had learned the English language late in life, but the spirit of kindness and appreciation is the same whether expressed fluently in a familiar tongue or haltingly in a foreign one.

I should like, however, to say a special word of farewell to the officers of the farmers' organizations, both men and women, and to express the very peculiar regret I feel that we shall no longer have the pleasure of working together.

And that is all. Words are so inadequate to express my gratitude for your friendly sympathy and co-operation, which I hope you will give in equally full measure to my successor. In the meantime will you remember to address all letters intended for the Country Homemakers' Department to that department, and that only letters intended for me personally should be sent to my new address, 484 Clinton Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

FRANCIS MARION BEYNON.

TAKE THE OTHER FELLOW'S LIFE BUT I'LL KEEP MY MONEY

Dear Miss Beynon:—You were good enough to let me air my views re your article on the British conscription and now I come again in answer to your article re Canadian conscription.

First of all I think that in turning down what steps the government think are necessary to win the war is the surest way of sacrificing the life of our soldiers, by prolonging the war and also defeating the cause of democracy.

We are opposed to a nation that stops at nothing to win the war, even to driving conquered nations into slavery, practically against their own people. Let us look at the war from the true facts. First of all there were a few things that happened before the war that have a bearing on it, such as the Zabern incident, the Agadier incident, the seizing of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the annexing of Alsace Lorraine. There was also Lord Haldane's trips to Germany, the naval holiday proposed by Mr. Churchill and Earl Grey's efforts for peace just previous to the outbreak of war, all turned down by Germany, for she was ready and had her plans on the table. Then since the war started there was first of all the ultimatum, all too short, to Serbia, the burning and slaughter of innocent Belgium, the murder of Nurse Cavell and Captain Fryatt, the Zeppelin raids in the dark on innocent women and children, the ruthless submarine war in which Germany stands at nothing, the slavery and starving of Belgium and that most foul deed for which Germany received a public holiday and a medal to commemorate the deed was struck, the sinking of the Lusitania with its thousand-victims, women and children, British, Americans and Canadians. These are the things we are fighting for

and not a few acres of land as you see fit to describe it.

I utterly fail to see your point of view re annexation. Why do you propose that those parts of South Africa should be returned to Germany? Has not South Africa more right to them than Germany? Why should Australia give back those islands to the north of her for a future menace to herself? Why should Germany receive back Tsing Tau, from which to menace both China and Japan and why give up the Armenians for future massacres by the Turks. No one ever thought of annexing one foot of Germany proper, but for the sake of democracy we cannot leave Germany jumping off places all over the world.

Now as to conscription proper, you seem to dwell on the idea that when a man marries he has no affection for the parents, nor the parents for him and that they cease to think of each other's welfare. I venture to think that rather the opposite is the case, that the married man thinks more of the welfare of his parents than does the single man and also that the parents would sooner give their single son than see the married one torn from his wife and little children as well as from themselves. I think that most single men would prefer to go rather than see their married brother taken from his wife and children.

Conscription of Wealth

Then as to the conscription of wealth. The man who, through his toil, business ability, and thrift, has built up a good business or farm and has money invested, is to have his property conscripted and his investments seized and the man who has never



There are many evenings, even in summertime, when the family enjoy a cheery blaze in the fireplace

been any good to his country, who owns nothing through the lack of his toil, ability and thrift, or who spends it as fast as he makes it, gets off scot free. Is this what we are to understand is democracy?

The fairest way is to tax incomes, say all over \$800 for the single man, \$1200 for the married man and \$100 for each additional child, should pay an income tax getting higher in percentage as the income increased. The last thing we should do is to take away the inducement of men to produce wealth by conscripting it.

Then again why would you pay our part for the war that has been forced upon the democratic world by Germany, by annexing the property and land of the thrifty Canadian. Why make the man who has shown business ability pay an indemnity. If you don't believe in annexing a few acres, surely this would be all the Germans could do if they are the victors.

Dealing lastly with your first point I think your article will lead lots of people to misjudge England and to place the blame wholly upon Britain.

But no Canadian who has brought on himself venereal disease can be called innocent and pure minded. Where are the Canadian officers, not to be looking after the welfare of the men. Surely they are a lot to blame. The British authorities are far away in London and have their hands full. It is up to the Canadian officers to see that it was brought to their notice and see that the temptation was removed.

The fact of there being thousands of men of all kinds of morals together is what causes the condition and how many times has the downfall been on the other side? These conditions were prevalent before our men left these shores to a greater or less extent. We could very well start cleaning house

right in our own cities, but wherever it is it should be vigorously looked into.

So let us resolve to help the government to win the war. Sacrifice is needed so let sacrifice be made and until the people of Germany denounce and dethrone the Kaiser we will not show them mercy. They set out to crush us, let us crush them until they say enough.

BERT SAUTER.

Answer

I have asked over and over again how this war is going to promote the cause of democracy either in this country or in Germany and have never yet received an intelligent answer. Do the allies contemplate ruling Germany after this war is over, and if not how are they going to be able to keep any particular form of government in force in that country. If the German monarchy is forcibly overthrown by their enemies the moment the armies are disbanded it will be restored. Nothing could be more advantageous to Kaiserism than to have the form of government changed from the outside rather than from within. As one German editorial writer said: "We know our system of government is wrong, but no Englishman would permit an outsider to come in and change his government for him, and neither will we."

And so far as democracy in this country is concerned the war threatens to wipe out many distinctions that formerly existed between it and Prussia, personal liberty, the right of free speech, and the freedom of the press are being decidedly curbed. War as a promoter of democracy is just as incongruous as war as a promoter of world peace.

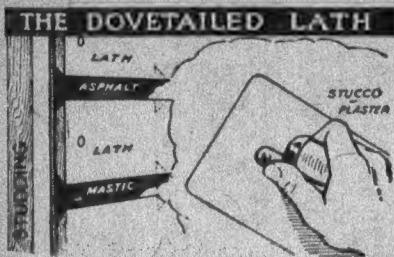
Then as to the causes of the war, A. G. Gardiner, the brilliant English writer, who is one of the best informed men in Europe on international affairs, said recently in one of the London papers, I think the Daily News, that the men on the battlefields of Europe were "dying for a tale of ancient wrong," referring partly to the unjust Treaty of Berlin for which the British statesman, Disraeli was at least partially responsible, Gardiner says chiefly.

In regard to the annexation of territory you ask why Germany should be allowed to have back her possessions that have been taken from her during this war, and use them to endanger the peace of the world. Our own country has done its full share at endangering the peace of the world by grabbing territory and starting wars for financial reasons, and yet I presume you do not see in that any reason why England should have Canada, Australia and New Zealand taken away from her. But the real point in regard to the annexation of territory at the conclusion of a war is that it is criminal to allow a desire for revenge or retaliation to enter into the settlement. It is very human to want to get even but we must keep remembering that we will pass away, and that people yet unborn will reap the results of our acts. The only settlement which is justified is the one which will leave the least bitterness in the minds of all of the warring nations. Only by that means can we protect the boy babies of today and their unborn brothers from lying under other groups of little wooden crosses somewhere in Europe. And finally it is utterly undemocratic to transfer people from one government to another without taking a referendum to see whether or not they are willing to have it so.

I feel quite sure that you did not give sufficient thought to the question before you expressed your willingness to forcibly take your neighbor's life and at the same time your unwillingness to give up your own property. That is to say that you set a higher value upon your farm and stock than you do upon the life and limbs of your neighbor. When one comes down to primitive facts our life is our dearest possession, more valuable to us than wealth, position or anything else in the world, and yet you would cast your vote to rob another man of that before you were willing to make the much smaller sacrifice of your possessions.

That is why I feel very strongly that a referendum ought to be taken on this question and I would like to see it made so that every man and woman signed their names and addresses to their ballots and that every one who voted for the conscription of other people's lives would thereby vote away every dollar's worth of property they possessed. Nobody has a right to dedicate other people's lives to the service of their country until they are willing to make a sacrifice, which although must

Continued on Page 26



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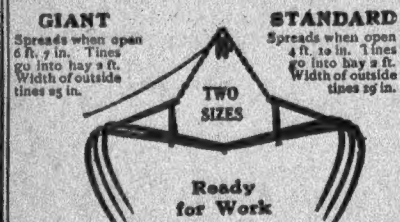
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Saskatchewan

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association by J. B. Musselman, Secretary, Regina, Sask., to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

LETTER TO CANDIDATES

The following is a copy of a letter sent out by the Saskatchewan G.G.A. to candidates for election to the federal parliament:—

THE SASKATCHEWAN
GRAIN GROWERS' ASSOCIATION
Regina, Sask.

June 7, 1917.

Dear Sir:—By the instruction of the full board of directors of this association I am forwarding to you a copy of the Farmers' National Political Platform, which is the political platform of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, representing the organized farmers of Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario, and endorsed by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association in convention at Moose Jaw last February.

I am instructed to ask what is your attitude towards this platform and ascertain whether or not you will pledge yourself to secure the introduction of legislation in support of its various clauses and to support such legislation when introduced. You will of course understand that your reply will be used for the information of our members and others adhering to our platform and that it will therefore be necessary to give it publicity.

A full reply at your earliest convenience will be appreciated.

Very truly yours,
(Sgd.) J. B. MUSSELMAN,
Central Secretary.

The following replies to the above letter have been received to date:—

Mr. McPhee in Accord

Your favor of the 7th inst., received, enclosing copy of the Farmers' Platform of the Saskatchewan G.G.A.

With regard to the tariff planks in the platform I may say that I have always been an advocate of these. Before coming to Western Canada I was in provincial politics in the east and I took a strong stand on the matter of abolition of tariff as affecting agricultural implements, farm machinery and food stuffs. All the planks in the tariff portion of your platform I accept, and will fight for with all the ability I possess. Furthermore, with regard to the taxation reforms mentioned in the platform I agree with these and accept them also.

With regard to the other reforms suggested in your platform, I will take them up in the order on which they appear in your platform, and comment on them.

1.—With regard to the nationalization of all railways, telegraph and express companies, this of course is a big question. Coming, as I do, from Eastern Canada, I know something of the Intercolonial railway, which, as you are aware, is a government-owned road. After the nationalization of all our railways, telegraph, and express companies takes place, I would sincerely trust that it works out better than in the case of the Intercolonial railway. At the present I cannot see why the nationalization of railways, telegraph and express companies would not be in the interests of Canada, providing, of course, the patronage system was abolished, and I will use by best endeavors to secure the introduction along that line.

2.—With regard to the leasing of our natural resources, with this I agree, except, of course, in the case of homesteads. I do not know whether your platform means to include homesteads with our other natural resources. In Prince Edward Island, in the early days, all our farms were held by tenants under lease from landlords, and the result was that while the lands remained under leases, the tenants made very little improvement. It was only when the government stepped in and took over the land from the landlords and resold to the tenants in fee simple, that the tenants began to make rapid improvement. Outside of our homesteads, I would certainly be in favor of short term leases for our natural resources.

3.—With regard to direct legislation

including the initiative and referendum and the right of recall, I agree.

4.—I also heartily approve of the publicity of political campaign funds, contributions and expenditures both before and after elections.

5.—The patronage system has been a curse in this country and I heartily approve of its abolition.

6.—I also am of the opinion that the province should have full autonomy in liquor legislation, including manufacture, export and import.

7.—I certainly think that the extension of the franchise to women in any province should automatically admit them to the federal franchise, and I never could see any reason to the opposition to this.

By the above you will see that I am heartily in accord with your platform, and I pledge myself to secure the introduction of the legislation in support thereof, and with whatever ability I possess, I will heartily support such legislation. Trusting that this is satisfactory and with best wishes for the furtherance of the cause,

GEORGE W. MCPHEE.

Yorkton, June 12.

W. E. Knowles' Stand

Yours of the 7th addressed to me at Moose Jaw has been forwarded to me here and reached me today, and as you asked for a reply at my earliest convenience I therefore write you without delay.

The Farmers' Platform which you enclose has already received my careful consideration and consequently I am in a position to advise you as to my attitude towards it and am pleased in stating that my attitude is quite favorable, that it commends itself to me and I shall certainly support it.

When I appear before the electors as a candidate it is my intention, without any hesitation to pledge myself to them to do all I can to secure the introduction of the legislation in support of the various clauses advocated in the platform and support such legislation when introduced.

You are probably aware that the direction in which this Platform moves is one which I myself have been advocating for many years and even during this season have taken a decided stand in the direction of better conditions for the agricultural interests of Canada in general and of the prairie provinces in particular.

I enclose you a copy of Hansard of April 27, 1917, where you will see a speech of mine reported on pages 927 to 932, and on the latter page you will see that I declared myself as making all partyism quite secondary to the interests of the west, and advocated that western members act as a unit irrespective of party to secure better conditions for the western agriculturalist.

I also enclose you Hansard of May 29, 1917, where you will see a motion introduced by the Hon. Frank Oliver on page 1858 and you will notice his resolution is very similar to the Farmers' Platform, as far as tariff questions are concerned, and you will see my speech on that occasion on pages 1867 to 1871, and on the following page 1872 you will see that my vote was given in favor of Mr. Oliver's resolution.

W. E. KNOWLES,

Ottawa, June 13.

Thos. MacNutt Approves

Having just returned from Ottawa for a few days I have found your letter of the 7th inst., asking me if I am prepared to advocate and support the Political Platform advanced by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and endorsed by the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, a copy of which you enclosed.

I can only state that I endorse it most heartily as I believe it is conceived, not only in the interests of the farmers, but of all the other occupations including manufacturing, transportation, business, professions, etc., and if given effect, would make Canada a good place to live in.

I may say, that I have in the past, at every opportunity, "advocated"

measures along the same lines, and will continue to do so. I have however a couple of slight criticisms to offer. Clause (2) "Reciprocity" only covers a reduction of duty in agricultural implements to 15 per cent. at the lowest. This is inconsistent with that part of clause (4) relating to agricultural implements and farm machinery which would render them free. This was evidently overlooked in framing the resolution.

I am not opposed to the principle of "Recall" but I would object to 25 per cent. of the electors upsetting the work of 75 per cent. I would not object to say a 55 per cent. requisition, but 25 per cent. would mean that a member's opposition could recall him at any time. I think this is a logical conclusion. With the minor objection I am entirely in accord with your platform. The nationalizing clause would be a pretty large order, but I believe we have eventually to come to it.

THOS. MACNUTT.

Saltevents, June 11.

Mr. Johnston's Position

I have your letter under date of June 7 re my attitude towards the Canadian Council of Agriculture's Platform. Let me say that I heartily subscribe to this platform with one exception.

Regarding clause 1.—British preference, I agree with the first part of this clause as to the reduction of duty to one half rates charged under the general tariff but to further reductions I think it unwise to make pledges that we may feel when the time comes to implement these promises by legislation that we cannot do so in the best interests of Canada.

We have no guarantee that the trade policy of the mother country will be the same in five years as it is today. However, the only change that I would ask is that a proviso be added to the effect that we pledge ourselves to these further reductions providing the trade policy of Great Britain is not changed.

In conclusion, let me say that in subscribing to this platform I do so not because it was formulated by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, but because it has been my platform as a grain grower in this province for the past twelve years and the territories before that time.

J. FRED JOHNSTON.

Bladworth, June 11.

ENDORSE MR. MAHARG

At a regular meeting of this local of the Saskatchewan G.G.A. held June 9, 1917, the following resolution was passed unanimously, "That we, the members of Dinsmore G.G.A. do heartily endorse and take pleasure in the action taken by President J. A. Maharg in coming out as an independent candidate for Moose Jaw constituency."

G. McALLEN,
Sec.-Treas. Dinsmore G.G.A.

The Edam Branch of the G.G.A. gave a box social and dance on February 2 in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund and the Red Cross Fund. The proceeds were to be divided as follows: 75 per cent. to the Belgian Relief Fund and 25 per cent. to the Red Cross Fund. Owing to the cold spell we had at that time we did not get as large a sum as we expected. However we had a fairly good success. The net proceeds amounted to \$63.50. I am herewith sending you money order for \$46.50, being the amount due to the Belgian Relief Fund. The money due to the Red Cross, I have left at the bank at Edam, as they make a monthly remittance to the Red Cross Fund.

J. NEEF,
Sec. Edam G.G.A.

Please find enclosed P.O. Order for \$7.50, to be used for the Belgian Relief Fund. This is taken from the general funds of our local.

ERNEST R. BEATTIE,
Sec. Kinistino G.G.A.

Enclosed please find \$5.00 to be applied to the Grain Growers' fighting fund.

JAS. D. SLED,
Sec. Lumsden G.G.A.

Please find enclosed money order for \$100 for the Belgian Fund.

THOS. M. JOHNSTON,
Sec.-Treas. Narrow Lake G.G.A.

OUR YEAR BOOK

We are sending out to each branch by express or mail copies of our Year Book containing the minutes of the 1917 convention, the Farmers' Platform and other information, which should answer many of the letters of inquiry for data in regard to the history, aims and objects of the farmers' movement. Altogether the Year Book should form a valuable contribution to the progressive farmer's library and should be the means of encouraging farmers who have not become identified with the movement to take such steps at once. We would like the secretaries to see that this parcel is received and a copy given to each member of their branch. If sufficient copies are not sent kindly notify central and additional ones will be mailed. There is no charge being made for these books and we hope the secretaries will see that they are distributed where they will do the most good, especially in propaganda work.

LITTLE SOURIS MEETING

The Little Souris G.G.A. held a social evening on June 6, which was well attended by a large proportion of the members as well as others. We enjoyed a visit from our district director, Mr. Geo. Gordon of Oak Lake, who gave us a very helpful address, which was very much enjoyed by all present. We were all glad to make the acquaintance of our director and feel that he will be a very great help in the work of the association in the Brandon district. Mr. D. G. McKenzie, Secy. for Brandon district association and Mr. J. M. Allan of the Forrest G.G.A. were also present and gave us very practical and interesting talk on association work and considerable discussion followed. After the speeches the ladies served tea and sandwiches and a very profitable evening was spent. Several new members joined our branch at this meeting. Our annual picnic is to be held at Lake Clementi on July 2. Interesting speakers have been secured and we expect to have a large gathering and a profitable day's enjoyment at this annual event.

J. S. LOWES.
Secy. Little Souris G.G.A.

A NEW BRANCH ORGANIZED

The farmers of Riverdale and Willow Grove districts met on the evening of June 12 in the Riverview School, with the object of organizing a branch of the G.G.A. in this locality. Mr. Frank Simpson, a director of the board of the central association, was present and after a talk on the aims and benefits to be derived by organization it was definitely decided to organize at once. The name of the new branch was to be called "Riverdale," and the following officers were elected: President, Hector McLean; vice-president, John Heske; Sec.-Treas., Robt. Shorrocks; Directors, Messrs. Oliver Murray, Harry Boyes, E. C. Kerr and Mesdames H. McLean, K. Murray and Latimer. At this preliminary meeting 18 members joined. On account of the bad weather quite a number were prevented from attending but we expect to have about 30 members in the near future.

Note:—We are pleased to note the general desire on the part of the farmers in nearly all districts for organized

effort on their part to carry on community work; the inquiries coming in to the central office for information in regard to forming branches of the association are very encouraging.

BRANCHES IN SOURIS DISTRICT

The following notice is inserted at the request of the secretary of the Souris district association. All secretaries of branches in the federal constituency of Souris should make a note of it and send returns as he suggests:

"The Souris district secretary would be pleased to have the local associations make every effort to complete the enrollment of members for their respective branches and report forthwith, remitting ten cents per member to the district funds and 75 cents to the central office, Winnipeg.

"F. HOWELL,
"Box 201, Boissevain, Man."
Secy. Souris District G.G.A.

GLENELLA BRANCH

The Glenella Grain Growers are planning to have a plowing match on July 5, to be held on the farm of Jos. Patterson, three miles east of Glenella. Weather permitting they purpose having speeches and a general good social gathering following the match. This is a new departure in the way of social gatherings and should prove interesting to the younger members as well as to the older ones. We will look forward to having a report of this later on.

DISTRICT SECRETARY'S REPORT

One of our district secretaries in writing the Central office this week states that the work in that district "is progressing very favorably, that the interest in the farmers' movement is well maintained and that they are planning to do considerable visiting and organization work during the two following months when all the branches in their district are holding picnics and they hope to meet as many of the farmers in the different districts as possible."

A BIG JULY 4 PICNIC

The Grain Growers are holding their annual picnic at Shoal Lake on July 4. Special trains will bring visitors from Neepawa, Franklin, Minnedosa, Basswood, Newdale, Strathclair, Russell, Binscarth, Foxwarren, Birtle, Solsgirth, Kellie, etc., etc. An auto parade with prizes for the best decorated cars, baseball, tennis and other sports will be provided. Messrs. R. C. Henders and J. L. Brown, of Pilot Mound, and W. H. English, of Harding, will be some of the speakers for the day. With the beautiful park and boating facilities this should be one of the most enjoyable outings in that district for the summer.

The committee arranging for this annual picnic on July 4 have secured Dr. S. G. Bland as one of the speakers for the occasion. This will prove an extra inducement to many to be present at this annual event, which promises to be well attended if the weather proves favorable.

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. C. Henders, President, 404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

CONVENIENCES IN FARM HOMES

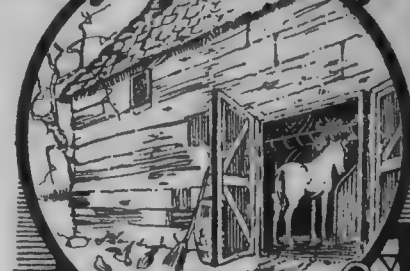
The home on the farm today can have the modern conveniences. The cost is really small compared with the returns. A water system can be put in which will cost as much as a binder. It is used every day in the year and the binder only a week or two. A furnace that will keep the whole house warm will cost about as much as a drill and a plow. The furnace can be used nearly half the year while the drill and plow are used but a few weeks. The modern improvements in the home not only lift the heaviest work from the shoulders of those least able to bear them but they also make the home more sanitary. One sick spell may cost enough to pay for installing a water system or a furnace.

Farm machinery has cut out much of the hardest work for the men on the farm and the modern conveniences in the home will cut out much of the heaviest work of the women on the farm, and will add much to the health and comfort of all members of the farmer's family. In the past it has not been generally realized that a woman's steps costs time and energy. Within the next quarter century all prosperous farmers will have homes equipped with modern conveniences such as running water both into and out of the house. Farmers are putting power into their barns, they should also utilize the same power for us in their houses, particularly for laundry purposes. There may come a time when some form of community co-operation will be devised to save household labor and permit of the women of the household having a little time and opportunity to broaden the horizon and enable them to partake in some measure at least in the social activities of the world about them.—Selected.

WEIGHT ON THE FARMERS

The plow is often spoken of as being emblematic of agriculture or the work of food production. The report of the Dominion department of trade and commerce for the ten months ending January 31, 1917, which was issued recently, contains some interesting information on "The Plow." During those ten months the farmers of Canada imported \$955,000 worth of plows, on which they paid the sum of \$191,000 in customs duties and \$75,000 in customs war tax, a total of over a million dollars. During the same time they have paid probably three times that amount in the tariff profits added to the plows which they purchased at home, bringing the total taxation on plows up to the round million. And during the same time the plow manufacturers of Canada imported \$418,000 worth of mould boards, land sides and other parts of plows duty free. This is how food production is (not) being stimulated by legislation which has been in force for 30 years or more.—Forest, Ont. Free Press.

How Much Do You Pay-For Decay?



PEDLAR'S CORRUGATED IRON SIDING

keeps your buildings from the costly, patched-up class. Not only ends those constant repairs that grow worse year by year, but retains for generations their value when first erected. Don't wait until your buildings have cost you twice their value in repairs. Pedlarize now with Pedlar's Corrugated Iron Siding. Easily and quickly put on. Booklet free. Write G.G.

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We guarantee to pay \$1.30 per bushel for good Potatoes, and for No. 1 White Potatoes \$1.55 per bushel, delivered at Winnipeg. Rush your Potatoes to us while the market is good. If you ship in your own bags we will return them immediately or we will supply you with the bags for shipping. Above prices are guaranteed for ten days from date of this paper.

Live Poultry Wanted

HENS (any size).....20c
DUCKS.....18c
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These prices are for live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg. Let us know what you have to sell and we will forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash for all produce received.

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THE MEN WHO CONTROL CANADA'S GRAIN TRADE—BOARD OF GRAIN SUPERVISORS IN CONFERENCE AT WINNIPEG

Left to right:—W. A. MATHESON, Lake of the Woods Milling Co.; W. B. BEST, Ottawa, representing labor; Controller AINEY, Montreal; W. R. BAWLF, Winnipeg; J. STEWART, representing the British government; Dr. MAGILL (Chairman), secretary Winnipeg Grain Exchange; J. C. GAGE, Winnipeg; T. A. CRERAR, Winnipeg, president Grain Growers' Grain Co.; H. W. WOOD, Calgary, president Canadian Council of Agriculture; L. CLARKE, Toronto, Member Harbor Commission; S. K. RATHWELL, Moose Jaw, representing unorganized farmers

U.F.A. Hail Insurance

You Owe it to Yourself

1st—To read the special U.F.A. Hail Insurance advertisements which appeared in The Guide on May 30th, June 6th, 13th and 20th, 1917.

2nd—To save that \$600,000.00 that you and others have paid to private agents during the past two years, none of which has been used to pay your losses.

3rd—To turn the waste of your money into your own organization for your own use.

Remember, we offer you all that any other company can offer you and greater security than most, in addition to the opportunity to put an end to private control and monopoly of your business.

Will you give us an opportunity to write your policy this year? Your nearest local or the central office will be glad to co-operate with you.

Be sure and see that your application for Hail Insurance this year is made to the U.F.A.

United Farmers of Alberta

P. P. WOODBRIDGE, Provincial Secretary.

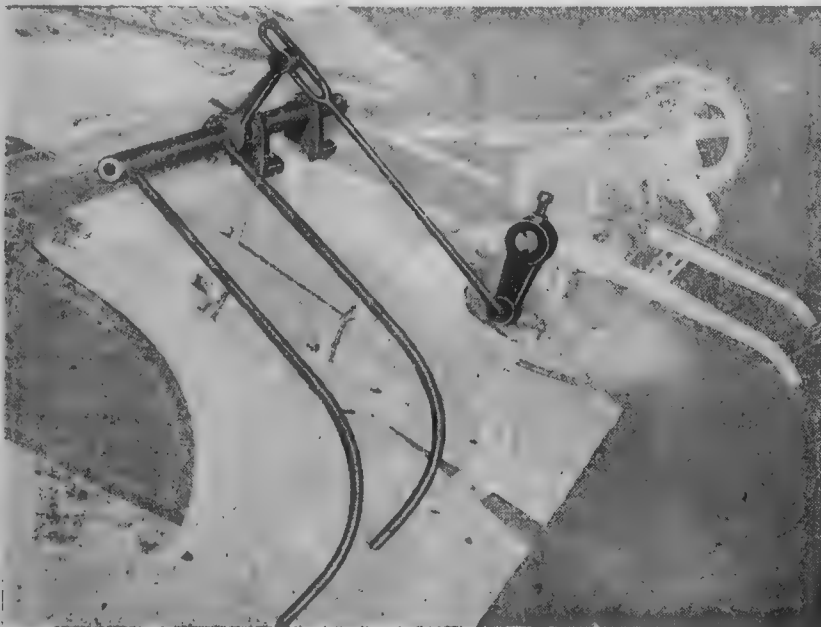
Lougheed Building Calgary, Alta.

"THE EMPIRE" Automatic Grain Saving Attachment

Save your Grain. The "Empire" is made to fit any Binder, and will pay for itself every time you cut around Eighty Acres

Every farmer knows there is a considerable loss of grain when cutting on account of the threshing out, pulling and breaking off the heads of the grain by the steel tines that hold the grain down. The "Empire" Attachment works automatically and releases the sheaf at the right time, opens up when the sheaf is kicked out, and does away with all friction causing waste of every bundle.

Patent Pending in Every Country



CLOSED POSITION

The above cut shows the "Empire" Attachment in a closed position on the binder. Let the "Empire" do its bit for you this fall, the biggest improvement ever put on any binder. The "Empire" is an improved way, and it means vastly better service, better sheaves, saving of time and money to you. Call on our agent and see it on a binder. Place your order as this year's supply is limited.

If there is no agent in your town order direct from the manufacturers.

METAL SPECIALTY CO. LTD.

Regina, Sask.

Alberta

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the United Farmers of Alberta by P. P. Woodbridge, Secretary, Calgary, Alberta, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

SULPHUR SPRINGS LOCAL ACTIVE

The U.F.A. Sunday meeting at Sulphur Springs was conducted by Jas. McKay and was perhaps the most successful meeting they have ever had. Mr. McKay took his inspiration from the message sent out by President Wood and untrammelled by ties of blood or treasure, he spoke freely and from the heart. He denounced the system of protection, declaring it to be but legalized robbery; he upheld the government's stand on conscription but demanded that wealth and profits be conscripted too. He spoke of hail insurance, municipal hospitals and consolidated schools, and he declared that the various sects and churches were but exclusive clubs, their members being those of a like social status, or a certain peculiarity of belief. He drew his text from the words of the prophet Elijah, "How long halt ye between two opinions? If the Lord be God, follow Him; but if Baal, then follow Him." A collection was taken for the military branch of the Y.M.C.A. and some \$12 was received. After the U.F.A. service a congregational meeting was held and a church committee of management was elected.

On Friday evening, May 27, the Sulphur Springs U.F.A. was treated to the long looked for moving picture entertainment given by A. E. Ottewell of the Extension Department, University of Alberta, at Edmonton. The pictures were very entertaining and interesting. Mr. Ottewell told those present something of the work of the Extension Department. In regard to the moving picture department, he told how the first machine and equipment was obtained through the beneficence of the Goodyear Rubber Company. He stated that these entertainments could be held by any local organization in Alberta, free of charge, if they applied to him for same. Better still, he told of his success in getting a reduction in the price of the Pathoscope machines from \$250 to \$175 and that if any local cared to buy one of these machines, and obtain a free exchange of films from his department, they could do so. At a subsequent meeting of Sulphur Springs Local, the question of buying a machine was taken up, but action was postponed until financial arrangements can be perfected.

Shortly after the picture show, another entertainment in the form of a social and dance was given by the union, at which over \$100 was raised for the Red Cross Fund. On June 22, F. S. Grisdale, B.S.A., principal of the Provincial Agricultural School at Vermillion, will address the local on soil cultivation. With wheat at \$2.50 this should prove an interesting topic.

U.F.A. SUNDAY AT NAMAO

U.F.A. Sunday was celebrated at Namao by a largely attended united service at the Presbyterian Church at 3 p.m. at which Rev. N. Matheson presided. An address was given by Harry Long, the much respected pioneer, who has for several years been president of the Namao local, and an eloquent sermon was preached by Rev. W. J. Conoly, pastor of the Namao Methodist Church. A collection of \$12 was taken up for the Military Fund, Y.M.C.A. In his sermon Mr. Conoly stated that the ideal of all should be to have a fair share of the work of life as well as a fair share of the blessings and comforts of the world. There should be a fair distribution of the comforts and labors of life. More is demanded of men than that they simply make a living. These ideal conditions will not be accomplished by the mere making of laws. But if the idea of service instead of gain is taken as the ideal of everyone, then these ideal conditions will soon result. Let once the producers, manufacturers, carriers, trades and consumers practice this ideal of service rather than gain, then the ideal in life will be accomplished. The farmers are in the class of the primary

producers and they should not act in such a way as to curtail the future source of supply. They should dispose of their produce without any unnecessary tax on the consumers. There should not be a combine of the farmers to unduly raise the price to the consumers. The same principles of service and fair play should apply to the manufacturers and other classes of the community. Then, again, the ideal consumer should be willing to pay a fair profit to the primary producers, manufacturers, carriers and traders. He urged the farmers to combine for the improvement of the conditions of all laboring men in the slums of the cities as much as for their own improvement. All classes should work together for the improvement of the wealth, health and other comforts of all classes in the community. By united co-operation much could be accomplished. One reason he gave for the difficulty the older farmers of today found in securing successful co-operation was the fact that 25 years ago they, as young folks, had not learned to play such games as basket ball, the essential of which was co-operation. Today play is looked upon as one of the most powerful educative forces in life. The advantages of the educational system of Alberta was well worthy of praise for the rapid progress the pupils could make in securing their graduation from either the high school or university or the technical school.

MEETINGS AT NEW NORWAY

A very successful meeting was held at New Norway on U.F.A. Sunday. Several speakers had been invited, but the only one who responded to the call was N. J. L. Bergen of Ferintosh. He is a farmer himself, and president of the Ferintosh local, and always has the good of the farmers and working classes at heart, so the union was very pleased to have him conduct the service. After the meeting a splendid lunch was served by the ladies, and at 2 p.m. the afternoon service commenced. At this the secretary, Mr. Olson, read President Wood's circular to the locals in which he explains the idea of the organization in observing U.F.A. Sunday. Mr. Olson also made a few interesting remarks in regard to his own experiences during several years in which he has been connected with the organization. The balance of the meeting was conducted by Mr. Bergen, who gave a splendid sermon on "Co-operation and Social Life." Several good music items were also given, and everybody went home feeling well pleased at the success of the meetings. The local is arranging for a picnic on July 4, and we trust that this event will be equally successful.

HAIL INSURANCE EXPLAINED

Director H. E. Spencer visited Horsehaven Local on May 30, accompanied by Mr. Hughes of the Rochester Underwriters' agency. Unfortunately owing to poor postal service, the notice of their visit did not reach the secretary, D. S. Roberts, until the day before the meeting, which did not allow much time for advertising and consequently the attendance was not as large as it might have been. However, those who were present were very pleased with the addresses given. Mr. Spencer explained very clearly what the U.F.A. had done and was doing for the farmers of Alberta, and Mr. Hughes explained our hail insurance scheme. The various locals in this district have joined together and formed a district association at Czar through which they intend doing all their co-operative trading. The association is incorporated for this purpose and have adopted the by-laws drawn up by the central office.

ENCOURAGING ATTENDANCE

C. Muir, secretary of Eyehill Local, No. 553, advises us that the attendance at their meetings has been most encouraging, even at a time when the farmers are busy. On May 19, being the nearest regular meeting to the 24th.

they celebrated Empire Day. W. J. Blair, who will contest Battle River constituency at the next federal election, delivered an interesting address and Geo. Jenkins secretary-treasurer. A number of appropriate songs and recitations were given by members. On U.F.A. Sunday, Rev. J. E. Pengelly of Hayter conducted the service and gave a most inspiring talk. Special musical numbers and a couple of readings added to the enjoyment of a pleasant afternoon. On June 2, H. E. Spencer, district director, visited the union. This was the first time a member of the central directorate had visited them. Mr. Spencer spoke of all that the U.F.A. had done and pointed out the great work which lay ahead. He gave them some hints on perfecting their organization and went fully into the hail insurance question. The address was much appreciated and a vote of thanks moved by Geo. Halstin was carried with great enthusiasm.

CATCHEM RE-ORGANIZING

For over twelve months, no meetings of the Catchem Local had been held, until March 31, 1917, when a meeting was called to decide what was to be done with the money in the treasury. The suggestion was made that it should be withdrawn and an oyster supper given, but the majority of the members voted against this, and the result was that the local was re-organized, 26 members paying in their dues, and the officers elected were: President, D. W. Mattrass; vice-president, A. Black; secretary-treasurer, Alma Betts. It is hoped that a lively interest will be maintained in this union in the future.

Ronan Local Union, No. 743 was organized on May 26. Eighteen members were enrolled and the local has decided to meet on the last Saturday in each month. Jas. Law was elected president and Geo. Jenkins secretary-treasurer.

WAR RELIEF FUNDS

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND	
Previously acknowledged	\$3,878.89
Twin Lakes, No. 685	100.00
Provost, No. 126	10.00
Peerless, No. 340	45.00
Hugh O. Symington, Provost	5.00
Altorado U.F.W.A.	71.50
Kingman, No. 74	4.00
Shining Bank, No. 69	60.00
Edwin Beck, Craigmyle	84.10
	\$4,258.49

RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$3,581.09
Section Creek, No. 481	189.00
Twin Lakes, No. 685	100.00
Vernon, No. 300	169.00
Lake View, No. 71	80.70
Cherhill, No. 165	5.80
Willow Hollow U.F.W.A.	27.25
Stretton No. 17	2.85
Gwynne, No. 15	8.00
Shining Bank No. 69	60.00
Burns, No. 616	5.00
Rich Valley, No. 257	5.00
Glenada, No. 518	71.50
	\$4,199.69

U.F.A. PATRIOTIC FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$2,081.55
Sexton Creek, No. 431	122.00
Vernon, No. 300	5.00
Spring Ridge, No. 80	20.00
Sexton Creek, No. 431	15.00
University, No. 684	10.00
	\$2,253.55

MILITARY BRANCH, Y.M.C.A.

Previously acknowledged	\$687.51
Roseview, No. 68	15.25
Veteran, No. 868	114.00
Sterling, No. 687	10.00
Blackfoot, No. 76	84.50
Gleichen, No. 96	8.00
Spring Ridge, No. 80	45.00
Autumn Leaf, No. 489	10.00
Rathwell U.F.W.A.	10.00
Creighton, No. 191	4.45
Shining Bank, No. 69	15.00
Carmanway West, No. 281	129.00
Standard, No. 489	82.00
Rosebeg, No. 719	18.00
Willow Hollow, No. 882	24.80
Islay, No. 198	8.75
Wavy Lake, No. 80	7.00
Stretton, No. 17	8.60
Sounding Lake, No. 670	6.65
Challey, No. 151	6.81
Cherhill, No. 165	4.50
Namoo, No. 18	12.75
Sunnyside, No. 705	4.20
Mirror, No. 37	8.85
Clairmont Lake, No. 75	8.15
Tring, No. 24	8.15
Munson, No. 448	4.00
Bottrel, No. 286	9.05
Carceland, No. 289	7.70
	\$1,246.97

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$1,580.80
Twin Lakes, No. 685	100.00
Creighton, No. 191	4.45
Spring Ridge, No. 80	25.00
	\$1,659.75

POLISH RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$144.50
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ARMENIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$5.00
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NAVY

Previously acknowledged	\$44.14
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SALE OF READY TO LAY ROOFING

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**ONE-PLY
1.05**

Our Gran-O-Lith Roofing, full weight, full measure, 108 square feet to the roll. All complete with large head nails, lap cement and instructions for laying. Made of one-ply felt, saturated with asphalt and surfaced with flint sand. Extensively used as a temporary roofing, also as a siding outside and between walls of buildings. **\$1.05**

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**TWO-PLY
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Our Gran-O-Lith Roofing, 2-ply full weight and measure, 108 square feet per roll. All complete with fixtures **\$1.35**

We are also offering our celebrated Government Standard rubber finished roofing, two-ply. No better roof made for buildings of any sort. Customers pronounce it equal in every respect to agents' roofings at nearly twice the price. Government Standard, two-ply **\$1.75**

Our Price... **\$1.75**
When writing for samples use coupon below.



**THREE-PLY
1.65**

Our Gran-O-Lith Roofing three-ply complete is now offered direct to you. It is a wonderful value **\$1.65** at our price

Our Government Standard three-ply Roofing is counted by thousands of customers the best value in the market. It is a heavy, smooth surface, rubber finish roofing suited for the largest buildings. Unqualified satisfaction is the result of using this splendid roofing material. Now sold direct, only **\$2.25**

When writing for samples use coupon below.

Western People, You Have Been Waiting For This Opportunity

You have been clamoring to buy direct. We have taken you at your word and we now offer you this chance to save big money on at least one line of necessities for which you are now paying high prices. If you are in earnest in your demands you will encourage this venture in direct dealing. You will not only send us your own order for roofing, but will also mention this to your neighbors. Thus you will enable us to repeat the experiment on a larger scale and in other lines.

Our low prices prove you right in contending that a great saving can be made by direct dealing. Now that this chance has for the first time come your way, act promptly and get the full benefit of the saving offered.

What Western Customers Say about our Roofing Values:

LARDO, B.C.

"I have your Rubber Roofing on my house. You sure have a good choice."

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"I will certainly recommend you to any of my friends who want to deal with a firm that will give them a fair and square deal."

SWAN RIVER, MAN.

"We will do all that we can to advertise your roofing as we are well pleased with it."

BATTLEFORD, SASK.

"The Roofing arrived in good condition and I am more than satisfied with the quality."

LATHONE, ALTA.

"I am very pleased with the Roofing and will advertise it as much as possible."

BRITISH COLUMBIA

"The Roofing was in every way satisfactory and arrived in good shape."

Full Advantage of Carload Freight Rates

We are sending carload lots from the mills to Winnipeg, Regina and Calgary. From these distributing points orders will be shipped direct to your station. You will pay car freight to your nearest distributing point and local freight from there to your own station. Thus you will get the full benefit of every possible saving both in price and in freight charges.

Prompt Delivery

First carload shipments will arrive at distributing points about July 15th. Reservation coupons must be sent at once to insure delivery. Send your reservation in today. Don't delay. Letters posted at once will reach us promptly. Write today.

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The Halliday Company Limited Factory Distributors
Hamilton Established 1888 Canada

SEND NO MONEY

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To THE HALLIDAY COMPANY Limited, Factory Distributors Hamilton, Canada

Please send me at once by mail samples of the Roofing you advertise in The Grain Growers' Guide and reserve for me, subject to my approval of samples, the following quantity of roofing:—

..... square ply at \$.....
(If uncertain of quantity required send length of ridge (..... feet) and length of rafters (..... feet) on each side and we will reserve proper quantity for you.)

I prefer delivery from (state whether Winnipeg, Regina or Calgary).....

It is understood that I pay carload rate of freight from Hamilton to distributing point and local freight from there to my station.

Name.....

Post Office.....

Station.....

(Is there an agent of the railway company at the above station?.....)

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DISTRIBUTION FROM
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CARLOAD FOR
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Get Your Order in One of These Cars

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Farmers Requiring Capital

For the following purposes, can obtain the same at a moderate rate of interest, by short term loans, five to ten years, or as long dated loans (on the amortization plan) for terms of from ten to twenty years:—

**TO IMPROVE YOUR FARM
BUY STOCK, PURCHASE LAND**

Expenses reduced to a minimum. No unnecessary delay. Our plan saves you money. Write for particulars.

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HAIL INSURANCE

Great North Insurance Company

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Farmers! Place your insurance with a company whose Head Office is within easy reach and prompt service can be given.

The season is short therefore you want quick service.

See our local agent or write Head Office:—

**205 Oddfellows' Block, Calgary, Alberta, or The Empire
Financiers Limited, 307 Darke Block, Regina, Sask.**

We also write FIRE and LIVESTOCK INSURANCE

Prompt adjustment and Payment of Losses. Agents Wanted.

\$3⁰⁰ WHEAT

NOW'S THE TIME TO BUY GOOD FARM LAND. Farmers in the West the past two years with prices at \$1.00 and \$1.25 per bushel have been paying for their lands out of one crop. What may they not do with wheat and all farm produce at their present prices?

We have some excellent properties belonging to Trust Estates under our care which will appeal to the farmer and investor, and which must be realized upon.

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YOUR HAIL INSURANCE is Solicited by THE MIDDLE WEST INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

Chartered by the Province of Saskatchewan. The Prompt and Efficient Service given by this Company last year has won for it the fullest CONFIDENCE OF SASKATCHEWAN GRAIN GROWERS.

That confidence will again be amply justified in the coming hail season. If you have a policy issued by the Middle West you may rest assured that you will receive

FULL PAYMENT OF EVERY INDEMNITY

Premium may be settled by cash or note. Liberal adjustments of loss claims. Spot Cash Payments. Full Government Deposit. Agents all over Saskatchewan. See one of them or write to:

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J. P. Bell, General Manager

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Surplus:

\$3,500,000

STEEL COMPANIES PROSPEROUS

The net earnings of the Dominion Steel Corporation for the year ending March 31 last, were \$12,967,874 or 26.71 per cent. on the common stock of \$32,097,700. These compare with earnings for the previous year of \$7,004,361 or 9.39 per cent. of the common stock or an increase of 85 per cent. over 1915-16 which was a record breaking year at the time. As compared with the year 1912-13 the record pre-war year, the increase was \$8,253,827, or approximately 180 per cent.

Active business at unusual profits has worked a striking change in the company's financial position. Current and working assets at the end of the year were \$15,446,396, and included \$4,858,167 in cash and \$1,085,671 in war loans. The only current liabilities to set against them were \$1,572,530 in ordinary trade accounts payable, wages, etc.; \$246,731 for interest accrued on bonds, and \$495,977 for dividends declared, payable after the close of the company's year—a total in all of \$2,315,238. The proportion of current assets to current liabilities, which was 4 to 1 a year before, had risen to 7 to 1.

Current assets of \$15,446,396 compare with \$9,318,579 a year ago, and \$8,495,363 two years ago, while current liabilities are down to \$2,315,238, against \$2,366,833 a year ago and \$4,222,082 two years ago. That is, working capital is shown at \$13,131,158, against \$6,951,746 a year ago and \$4,723,281 two years ago.

This sweeping improvement, it is also to be noted, has been effected in addition to the improvement resulting from the paying off of about \$3,500,000 notes and bonds. Earnings have not only been large, but have been converted into cash very rapidly.

The Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company's directors have made provision for the resumption of cash dividends on the common stock, a new issue of common shares at par; and a stock bonus in which the holders of old stock and also of the new issue will participate. Dividends of 2½ per cent. for the first half of the current year will be paid. Shareholders will be offered \$5,000,000 new stock at par and next November a stock bonus of 20 per cent. will be distributed to stock holders. This will raise the issued common stock to \$15,000,000 the full authorized amount and twice what it is at present.

A news report from Boston indicated a rumor that Nova Scotia Steel Company would erect a modern mill at tide water in the United States from which it could turn out steel in competition with the big American corporations. At the meeting of the directors, however, it was stated that the future expansion of the company's operations would be confined to Newfoundland and Canada.

At the meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers in Winnipeg, Col. Cantley, the retiring president of the company stated that the reason Canada was not turning out plate of the widths required in some Canadian industries was that they had not asked for protection on the plate except up to certain sizes. The earnings of the companies would indicate that they are financially able to manufacture in competition with American companies if they were so inclined. In the past Canada has paid out bonuses amounting to \$17,000,000 to the steel interests. Now that they have reached the stage where they are paying huge dividends on their stock, water and all, besides cutting melons, the time is opportune for the government to step in and see that some of the people's money is paid back.

In arguing the case of the Ontario farmer before the Railway Commission in opposition to the proposed increase of 15 per cent. in freight rates, the solicitor for the United Farmers of Ontario pointed out that the increase would mean practically a gift of \$18,500,000 to the C.P.R. on the basis of the Ackworth-Smith report. The C.N.R. would get \$5,321,000 and the G.T.R. \$5,873,256. It would mean the addition of \$31,000,000 to the cost of production, and farm produce comprised 1-5 of all the freight carried by the railways in 1913. Not only this, but farmers are large consumers and have to pay all the costs of manufacture and transportation when they buy an article.

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An immense area of the most fertile land in Western Canada for sale at low prices and easy terms ranging from \$11 to \$30 for farm lands with ample rainfall—irrigated lands up to \$50. One-tenth down, balance if you wish within twenty years. In certain areas, land for sale without settlement conditions. In irrigation districts, loan for farm buildings, etc. up to \$2000, also repayable in twenty years—interest only 6 per cent. Here is your opportunity to increase your farm holdings by getting adjoining land, or to secure your friends as neighbors. For literature and particulars apply to Allan Cameron, General Superintendent of Lands, Department of Natural Resources, 908 First Street East, Calgary, Alta.

Interest Rates and Insurance Premiums

Standard Rates—Interest and Reserves—Annuities

By George Gilbert

A reliable mortality table would alone be sufficient for the calculation of life insurance premiums were it not for the interest factor which enters into practically all financial transactions extending over a period of years. The two necessary factors for the computation of mathematically correct life insurance rates are accordingly the interest on money and the mortality affecting those who insure.

Interest is defined as the compensation paid for the use of money. The rate per cent. per annum is the form of measurement most familiar to us. The standard rate prescribed by the Dominion Government for computing policy values is $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. This involves the assumption that the funds of the life insurance companies can be invested to realize that rate of interest. The necessity of a safe rate of interest as the standard rate is obvious. If the investments yield a higher rate, the additional receipts form a source of profit to the company. The lower the interest rate assumed in the calculation of the policy values, the higher will be the reserve required to be held by the company. On the other hand, the higher the interest rate assumed, the lower the reserve. Some companies have voluntarily adopted a lower interest rate than the standard rate, on the ground that it puts them in a stronger position and enables them to earn larger margins of surplus interest in future years.

The Om (5) Mortality Table, the Dominion Government Standard, shows that of 100,770 persons living at age of 20, 657 will die within the year, and that accordingly the probability of a life aged 20 dying within the year is .00652, which we find by dividing the number dying by the number exposed, $657 \div 100,770$. If \$1,000 was to be received in the event of the life dying within the year, the value of this expectation at death would be \$1,000 multiplied by .00652, or \$6.52. For purposes of calculation, it is assumed that all deaths occur at the end of the year, while premiums are payable at the beginning of the year. To find the value of the \$6.52 at the beginning of the year, we discount it at the rate of interest on which it is decided to base our calculations. Using the government standard rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., we find the present value of the \$6.52 to be \$6.30. As this is the present value at the beginning of the year of the expectation of receiving \$1,000 at the end of the year, it is therefore the net single premium necessary to provide an insurance of \$1,000 for one year only on a life aged 20. This is the net premium, it should be noted, to which there has been nothing added for expense.

Mathematical Calculation

The same process is followed in calculating the net single premium required to insure a life aged 20, so that the \$1,000 will be paid provided the life dies between the ages of 21 and 22. The mortality table shows that there are 100,770 living at age 20 and that there are 660 deaths between the ages 21 and 22. The probability of death occurring between these ages is therefore 660 divided by 100,770, or .00654. Multiplying this by the amount of insurance, \$1,000, we get \$6.54 as the value of the expectation at the end of the year of insurance. As the premium is payable in advance, to find the value at the date of the policy we discount this \$6.54 for two years, which gives us \$6.11 as the present value, or, in other words, the net single premium for the insurance of \$1,000 in the event of a life aged 20 dying between the ages 21 and 22.

Adding the \$6.30 which we found to be the net premium at age 20 for an insurance of \$1,000 against death occurring between the ages 20 and 21, to this \$6.11, the net premium for \$1,000 of insurance between ages 21 and 22, we get \$12.41, which is the net single premium required to furnish an insurance of \$1,000 at age 20 in the event of the life dying within the two years from age 20 to 22.

In the same way we may calculate the net single premium required to provide for an insurance of \$1,000 to be payable in the event of a life, now

aged 20, dying in any year throughout life and by adding together all these net single premiums we finally obtain the net single premium for an insurance of \$1,000, on a life aged 20, payable in the event of death whenever that may occur. The net single premium, according to the Om (5) Table of Mortality and three and a half per cent. interest is \$279.76.

Figuring Annual Premiums

The net annual premium for an insurance of \$1,000 at age 20 is the exact mathematical equivalent of the net single premium of \$279.76, or \$13.14. In the one case the premium is paid in one sum, and in the other case the premium is paid every year throughout life. To understand how the net annual premium is derived from the net single premium, it is necessary to know something of the principle of the life annuity.

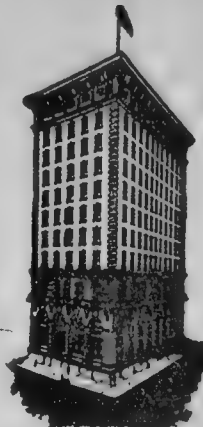
An annuity is a sum of money to be paid yearly to a designated person, who is called the annuitant. If the annuity is to be paid for a fixed term of years, it is known as an annuity-certain. If it is to be paid every year until the annuitant dies it is termed a life annuity. If the first payment is due at the date of the purchase it is called a life annuity due. In calculating the net single premium required for an insurance of \$1,000, it was shown to be necessary to take into consideration the probability of the life dying the first year, the second year, the third year, and every year thruout life as shown by the mortality table. In calculating the purchase price of a life annuity, it is necessary to take into consideration the probability of the life surviving the first year, the second year, etc., as shown by the mortality table. The calculation is the converse of that required to find the life insurance premium. Performing the necessary calculation, we find that the value of a life annuity of \$1 per annum at the age of 20 is \$20.299, and the value of a life annuity due at the same age is accordingly \$20.299 — \$1 or \$21.299. If \$21.299 is the mathematical equivalent for \$1 to be paid at the beginning of each year during life, then \$279.76 must be the mathematical equivalent of as many dollars to be paid yearly during life as \$21.299 is contained times in \$279.76, or \$13.14. In other words, \$13.14 paid at the beginning of each year during life is the exact equivalent of the net single premium of \$279.76, which is paid in one sum.

PRELIMINARY CROP REPORT

A preliminary estimate of the areas sown to grain crops has been issued by the census and statistics office. The total area sown to wheat is 13,450,250 acres as compared with 14,897,000 acres, the area sown, and with 12,900,000 acres, the area harvested in 1916. Thus the area sown this year, whilst nearly 10 per cent. less than the area sown for 1916, is about four per cent. more than the area harvested for 1916. As compared with the areas sown for 1916 the returns this year indicate small increases under wheat in each of the Atlantic provinces and in British Columbia, and an increase of 25,000 acres in Quebec; but for each of the remaining provinces decreases are reported to the extent of 154,000 acres in Ontario, 254,000 acres in Manitoba, 927,000 acres in Saskatchewan and 158,000 acres in Alberta.

The average condition on May 31 in percentage standard representing a full crop is for all wheat for Canada, 84 per cent. as compared with 90 per cent., the average condition on the corresponding date for the seven years ended 1916. For oats the acreage is 11,781,900 acres as compared with 11,376,346 acres, the area sown, and 9,875,346 acres, the area harvested last year. Barley is sown to 1,954,100 acres as against 1,287,780 acres, the area sown, and 1,681,180 acres, the area harvested in 1916. Rye has a sown area of 135,470 acres, compared with 159,680 acres; mixed grains, 558,250 acres as compared with 410,726 acres; hay and clover 7,661,800 acres, against 7,827,952 acres, and alfalfa 84,900 acres against 89,472 acres.

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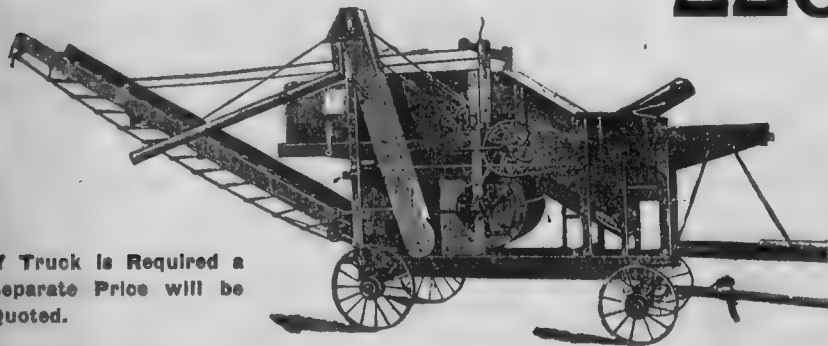
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CANADA'S GRAIN BOARD

The Board of Grain Supervisors, recently appointed by the Dominion government, has wide powers, including the fixing of prices of grain in store. Its duties and powers are outlined in an order-in-council, the provisions of which are given herewith.

No Salaries

"1.—The governor-general in council may appoint a board to be designated 'The board of grain supervisors of Canada,' hereinafter called the board. Such board shall be honorary, and shall consist of not more than twelve (12) members.

"2.—The members of the board shall be paid travelling and living expenses while actually engaged in the duties of the board, but otherwise shall receive no remuneration.

"3.—The board shall make such inquiries and investigations as from time to time it seems necessary to ascertain what supplies of grain are now available or will be available. The board shall ascertain the location and ownership of such grain and what transportation and elevator facilities are available in connection therewith, as well as all conditions connected with the marketing and the market price of the same. For the purpose of any inquiry or investigation held by the board, the board and several members thereof shall have all the power of a commissioner acting under part 1 of the Enquiries Act.

Fix Prices

"4.—The board shall have power from time to time to fix the price at which grain stored in any elevator may be purchased and the conditions as to price, destination, or otherwise under which grain may be removed from such elevator, and may also prescribe what grain shall be sold to millers or milling firms in Canada or elsewhere (hereinafter called 'millers'), and what grain shall be sent to the United Kingdom and the allied powers, and it shall be the duty of the board to issue such orders and take such action as it deems necessary to facilitate at all times the transportation and delivery of grain in excess for domestic requirements to the United Kingdom and allied powers.

"(a) Any price so fixed shall be subject to the approval of the chairman of the board.

Executive Committee

"(b) The board may from time to time appoint an executive committee of not less than three of its members, of whom the chairman shall be one, and may assign to such executive committee any duties or powers within the competence of the board.

"5.—The board shall have power to receive offers for the purchase of grain from millers and from the Wheat Export Company Limited, or from any other person or body corporate, hereinafter referred to as 'overseas purchasers,' representing or acting for the government of the United Kingdom or for any of the allied nations or for any combination of the same, and from time to time to fix the prices at which such grain shall be sold.

May Take Possession of Grain

"6.—The board shall have power to take possession of and sell and deliver to millers or to overseas purchasers at the price so fixed grain stored in any elevator, and to account and pay over to the owners thereof the proceeds of such sale, after deducting all expenses connected with the taking possession, sale and delivery.

"7.—The board shall as far as possible, and having regard to the position and the cost of transportation fix a uniform price throughout Canada for grain of the same kind and quality and grade.

"8.—Notwithstanding anything in the grain act or in the railways act, the board of railway commissioners for Canada shall have power to order any railway company to provide cars and other transportation facilities for handling grain and to transport as directed, grain taken possession of or owned by the board.

"9.—Every person shall truthfully and promptly answer any inquiry made

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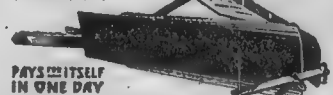
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SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Supplying Coal for the Dominion Buildings," will be received at this office until 4.00 p.m. on Tuesday, July 3, 1917, for the supply of coal for the Public Buildings throughout the Dominion.

Combined specification and form of tender can be obtained on application at this office and from the caretakers of the different Dominion Buildings.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Honourable the Minister of Public Works, equal to ten per cent (10 p.c.) of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the person tendering decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so or fail to complete the contract. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

By order,
 R. C. DESROCHERS,
 Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
 Ottawa, June 9, 1917.

Newspapers will not be paid for this advertisement if they insert it without authority from the Department.

by the board or any person duly authorized on its behalf about any matter within its powers or duties, whether such inquiry is made verbally, in writing, by telegraph, or in any other way.

Any Elevator

"10.—In this order 'elevator' means and includes any terminal, country, private, public and hospital elevator and any elevator licensed by the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada.

"11.—The boards, with the approval of the governor-in-council, may make any regulations it deems necessary for the purpose of fully and effectively carrying out the objects and provisions of these regulations, and in particular without limiting the generality of the foregoing, may make regulations.

"(a) For appointing representatives in different places in Canada for the purpose, from time to time, of making known in such localities the prices for grain fixed and other regulations or directions made by the board and for reporting to the board any violations or any order issued by the board or any regulations made hereunder, and generally for assisting the board in the effective discharge of its duties.

"(b) To authorize the engaging of clerks, employees and assistants and the paying of their salaries.

"(c) Creating offences and providing penalties in respect of violations of any order made by the board or of any regulation made hereunder."

Can the World Feed Itself?

Continued from Page 8

not be neglected, if we are to secure in 1918 and following years the largest possible exportable surplus with which to feed the Allies.

Elimination of Waste

Much can be done to increase the exportable surplus by the elimination of waste. The total amount of food wasted in a country like Canada is enormous. That total is made up of the aggregate of small wastes. In many towns, organizations have been formed for the purpose of educating the people in methods of preventing waste. People also need education regarding the amount of food necessary to maintain the body in a healthy condition. They require to be taught what quantities and kinds of food constitute a maintenance ration. It should, for example, be made common knowledge as to what would constitute a maintenance ration for a family of five. All that is saved from any form of waste would go to swell the exportable surplus which is so much needed to relieve the pressure of partial famine in Europe.

The Shifting of Consumption

The exportable surplus of wheat, beef and bacon and their products can be materially increased by shifting consumption from these products to corn meal, oatmeal, vegetables and other food materials which cannot be exported or are not so desirable for that purpose as wheat, beef and bacon. It is not generally known that when properly cooked one pound of oatmeal has a nutrient value equal to two dozen eggs or to one and three-quarter pounds of beef. One pound of beans contains food elements equal to one and one-half pounds of beef. Three pounds of potatoes and one pound of cheese are equivalent to three and one quarter pounds of beef. In the United States a great effort is being made to stimulate the consumption of corn with the object of saving wheat. A saving of almost 50 per cent. can be effected in the consumption of wheat products by a family without hardship. It is easier for us to make this shift in consumption than for the men at the front. Living under such an enormous strain as they are it would impair their fighting efficiency to make a radical change in their rations to food materials with which they are not familiar. We on whom the strain falls lightly in comparison can shift our consumption very largely. Here again the aggregation of a great number of small savings would amount to a very great total, and that total would go to swell the exportable surplus of those food products which are most desirable in feeding the splendid men who are opposing German op-



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Have been chosen as factory equipment by over one hundred motor car manufacturers with a combined output of eighty per cent of all automobiles made.

Be guided by the selection of the engineers who made your motor when replacing the Spark Plugs in your Ford or Maxwell.

Dealers everywhere sell Champions specially developed for every make of automobile, motor boat, gas engine or tractor.

Be sure the name "Champion" is on the porcelain—its your guarantee of "Complete satisfaction to the user—Free Repair—Replacement or Money Back."

Champion Spark Plug Co., of Canada, Limited
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Oil Cookstove and
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The Long Blue Chimney gives perfect combustion. All the heat goes to the food—no smoke, no waste.

The NEW PERFECTION roasts, toasts, broils, bakes, better than a coal or wood stove, and takes up about half as much room.

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pression with their bodies on the battle lines in France and Belgium.

Dr. Robertson's Impressions of the West

Interviewed by an editor of The Guide after his return from a tour covering the four western provinces Dr. Robertson gave out the following statements regarding the impressions received during his trip:

From my observations while going over the prairie provinces after an absence of some years I am impressed with the fact that the fundamentals for good homes and satisfactory social organizations are sound and that the people are making substantial progress. The area in occupation and use for producing crops has been vastly increased. I have recognized many evidences of the growing ability of the farmers to meet and manage their conditions. They have profited by all the experience of the earlier years. They understand summer tillage and the selection of varieties and strains of seed that suit their locations and ripen earlier. There is a very noticeable increase in the use of wider working machines requiring less man power while working more land. While there have been some setbacks and disappointments in localities and in seasons on the whole there has been definite progress not only in occupying larger areas but in making better use of them.

I have been deeply impressed and much gratified by finding that education occupies a foremost place in the thoughts and efforts of the people, as well as of the governments. The increase in the number of consolidated rural schools is giving the farming population a fairer opportunity for the best kind of elementary education and also a high school education for their children without the necessity of leaving home. These schools also provide a much richer and more useful course of study since they include constructive hand work, nature study, elementary agriculture and domestic science for the girls. Some of the city schools in the west are among the very best I have seen on the whole continent, notably those of Winnipeg. The west is rich in capable and public spirited men who take an active part in the administration of the school system. This makes possible the best results from any system organized by the government and carried forward by the teachers.

I think I observe already more wholesome conditions resulting from the practical removal of the evils of the liquor traffic. The improvement in production and in social organization will doubtless be further accelerated by the exercise of the franchise by women.

Throughout the west strong aggressive individualism is everywhere in evidence. This is a splendid indication of vigor and should not be discouraged or weakened. It would be strengthened and enriched by being subordinated on behalf of community interests. We need strong and aggressive individuals more and more in our social organization for community welfare. That can only be maintained and advanced by getting strong people of each locality to participate actively in definite and special public service such as the improvement of schools and the continuous enlargement and betterment of means for realizing social satisfactions.

In my journey through the west I have enquired into the development of two other organizations. As a member of the General Dominion Council of the boy scouts I have met the scout leaders in many localities and have learned of the good results which the boy scout work is having in the formation of character and the development of a fine spirit of citizenship. A definite public service is being rendered by the scout movement. I have also met the local boards of management of the Victorian Order of Nurses and will report to the central board of governors at Ottawa on the excellent work they are doing. While there is a scarcity of trained nurses on account of the large number of enlistments for overseas service, the Victorian Order of Nurses is desirous of extending its services as soon as practicable into rural districts where such nursing help is greatly needed.

I have had the privilege of conferring with many public men and some

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If you contemplate matrimony, you will be interested to know where you can get the best value and the best quality in both your Engagement Ring and Wedding Ring. It is important in both these instances to get quality rather than size, as it is a lifelong proposition.

Our diamonds are of the very finest quality. Our extensive buying facilities enable us to sell them at the minimum price considering the quality. Our Special \$50 Diamond Engagement Ring is the best value obtainable. It is absolutely perfect. Blue-White Diamond. We have other Diamond Engagement Rings from \$15 to \$500, according to the size of the stone.

Our Wedding Rings are made of solid 14K, 18K, or 22K Gold. The style used mostly at present is narrow and fairly thick and is very comfortable on the finger. Prices range from \$5 to \$12, according to weight and quality.

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Herald Bldg., Calgary, Alta.

private citizens on some necessary preparations which should be undertaken this summer in order to be ready to absorb the returned soldiers into civilian life after peace has been established on victory. Some things cannot be improvised quickly. It would be a shame and disaster to us at home if the men who have fought for preservation of our civilization should come back and find we had been too busy with selfish and personal affairs to welcome them into our productive occupations and our social life as contributing partners. I hope whenever the call comes from Provincial or Dominion government for men and women for national service in this field that the response will be as spontaneous and devoted as that of our men who are overseas. What a sad tragedy it would be, out of all the suffering and death and glory, if by our apathy or neglect "our boys" should have cause to question whether the civilization of Canada they fought to uphold was really for them quite worth while. May I repeat the anxious, earnest hope that we will all do our best to make it and to keep it worthy of all they have risked and done for it and for us.

The Jubilee of Confederation

Continued from Page 7

Executive council were generally men of the governing class who were in antagonism to the members of the legislative assembly and to the interests of the electorate that the assembly represented.

The legislative assemblies from 1783 to 1840 had much less power than is exercised today by a municipal council in any Canadian city of fifteen or twenty thousand inhabitants. The system was a travesty of representative government. It was denounced as such by the people of Ontario and Quebec and the Maritime Provinces who were not of the family compacts or other little cliques into which the governing class grouped themselves.

From 1783 to 1840 formed a dreary and stagnating epoch in British colonial rule. There is no other period, either before or after the American Revolution, with which it can be compared. Its history can be read in the published debates of the House of Commons and House of Lords, in the Durham report and in Canadian political memoirs.

The Canadian Revolution

It is dismal reading, except for the proof that again and again comes to the surface that in all the provinces, and especially in Ontario and Quebec there were courageous and self-sacrificing men who refused to submit to rule by cliques of interested and often corrupt reactionaries—men who refused to be convinced that the people of Great Britain, who were then enjoying the effects of the reform of the House of Commons of 1832 were willing that Canada should be ruled by autocracies. These men were ready to rebel if by rebellion a better system of government could be secured.

Rebellion came in 1837. In Quebec, where it cost three hundred lives, it was led by Papineau, the tribune of the French-Canadians. In Ontario it was led by William Lyon Mackenzie, an immigrant from Scotland. In each province the rebellion was quickly suppressed by the authorities and the military forces. But if a revolution is a rebellion that succeeds, the Canadian rebellions of 1837 were a revolution—a revolution that was as successful and as epoch-making as the Revolution of 1688 in England or the Revolution of the American colonies in 1776-83.

All that is of abiding value in British colonial development in the area from 1783 to 1914—all that people of the British Empire will congratulate themselves upon when they celebrate the Jubilee of the Dominion of Canada can be dated from the Canadian rebellion of 1837. It was followed by a complete change of policy on the part of parliament and the colonial office towards British overseas possessions with representative institutions and large populations of British origin.

The provinces of Quebec and Ontario were united. By an act passed at Westminster in 1840 a new constitution was framed for the United Provinces. Much larger powers were conferred on the

THE value of a Subscription to the next Dominion of Canada

War Loan is not confined to the actual "dollars and cents" interest returns: a national lesson in thrift and investment is being taught by these loans, which may create permanent springs of future wealth for the nation and will, without doubt, cause us to take a more intelligent and personal interest in our government.

Bonds of Canadian Provinces, Cities, Towns to yield 5½ per cent. to 6½ per cent. Any enquiry you may make as to safe investment of your funds in high grade bonds will be gladly answered.

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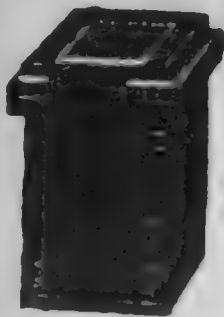
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new legislature, either by the act of 1840 or by liberalizing and democratic amendments made to it by parliament between 1840 and 1854.

A New Attitude at Westminster

A new type of colonial governor, a type of which Sydenham, Bagot and Elgin, were the first representatives—came in with the constitution of 1840 and the new attitude of parliament and the colonial office. It became the rule at Westminster that there must be as little interference as possible with the colonies which had representative institutions and that no bills passed by colonial legislatures must be vetoed either by the governor or by the colonial office, unless they were obviously antagonistic to imperial interests or to the interests of other colonies.

Under this new and beneficent regime the united provinces, led by Baldwin and Lafontaine, secured responsible government; and after the struggle of 1841-1849—a struggle for which Metcalfe, a governor of the old school was mainly responsible—no executive council or cabinet could remain in office unless it had the support of a majority in the popularly elected chamber of the legislature.

To the assembly or lower house accrued the right to raise revenue and to appropriate it, as was deemed most advantageous, to the various public services of the colony. In this matter the assembly became the dominant partner in the legislature, as the house of commons has long been at Westminster. In 1859 the legislature of the united provinces successfully asserted the right to enact tariff legislation without regard to the manufacturing and exporting interests of the United Kingdom.

Earlier than this—in 1854—all the British North American provinces were conceded the right to enter into an agreement for reciprocal trade with the United States; and between 1847 and 1866 the united provinces several times exercised the right conferred on them by parliament of amending the constitution of 1840.

An Era of Rapid Political Development

At no period in British colonial history was political development in any oversea dominion more rapid or more democratic than in the united provinces from 1840 to 1866. These were 16 eventful years, for whatever concessions were made by parliament to the united provinces, or accrued by usage to these provinces, were soon extended to the other British North American provinces and also to the colonies in Australia, New Zealand and South Africa.

These twenty-seven years—1840-1867—were also educative years for the people of Great Britain. From the American revolution it had been a conviction with British statesmen of both political parties—a conviction that was often publicly expressed—that as soon as the colonies in British North America, in Australasia and South Africa were strong enough to stand alone, they would follow the precedent of the American colonies and end the connection with Great Britain. But in the years from 1840 to 1867 experience demonstrated that the greater the freedom conceded to the colonies, the more anxious the colonies became to maintain and strengthen the links that held them to the mother country.

Confederation Accomplished

The united provinces, although their aggregate population did not exceed 2,800,000, were approaching the status of a nation when Confederation was accomplished in 1867. The other colonies of the mainland of North America—British Columbia and the Maritime Provinces—had much smaller populations and less commerce than the united provinces, but they enjoyed the same constitutional and political liberties as the united provinces.

So much, in fact, had been conceded to the provinces that went into Confederation that the Fathers of Confederation had little more to ask. They asked no larger freedom in 1867, for so much was already enjoyed that in the fifty years since then the Dominion has asked for, or assumed only, four or five powers that it could not exercise under its written and unwritten constitution when the British North America Act went into effect on July 1, 1867.

Canada then could not enact its own

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ings for all lines. Horse Department conducts
Auction Sales every Wednesday. Private Sales
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week. Consignments solicited. Those requir-
ing sound young draft mares and geldings,
blocky general purpose farm horses and deliv-
ery horses will find a large stock to choose
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navigation laws. It has enjoyed that
power since 1870. Since 1904 it has had
the power to make its own immigration
laws, even when these laws exclude un-
desirables from the United Kingdom.
In 1867 the Dominion was obliged to
recognize and conform to all commercial
treaties made by Great Britain. Since
1898 the Dominion has been bound by
no commercial treaty to which it has
not given its assent—to which it is not
a party; and since 1909 it has had the
power of naming its own plenipoten-
tiaries for the negotiation of commer-
cial treaties—of acting in these matters
like any independent state.

By the constitution of 1867, certain
classes of bills passed by the Dominion
parliament were reserved for the royal
assent to be given, not at Ottawa but
in London. Today in practice no bills
are so reserved; and the Dominion par-
liament in its legislative work is no
more apprehensive of the veto of the
crown than is parliament at West-
minster.

In 1867 the government at Ottawa
had no veto on nominations to the high
office of governor-general. Today Ot-
tawa in practice has a veto on unde-
sirable nominations; and notwithstand-
ing the connection with Great Britain
it is difficult to name an attribute of
nationality that is not possessed by the
Dominion of Canada.

Canada, with its constitutional and
political freedom, represents the great-
est political achievement in British col-
onial history from the reign of Queen
Elizabeth to the world-devastating war
with the Teutonic powers.

Today it is the best, most concrete
and most widely known example of the
new era in British colonial policy that
began in 1840. It is the best known
monument to that policy; and even in
these terrible days of war, when all
that British civilization means to man-
kind the world over is at stake, Cana-
dians, Englishmen, Scotchmen, Austr-
alians, New Zealanders and South Af-
ricans may well pause a second or two
to salute Canada, and to pay brief tri-
bute to the memory of the Canadian
political leaders of 1820-1917, and to
Durham, Sydenham, Elgin, Russell, New-
castle and other statesmen at West-
minster whose faith and work made
possible the Dominion of Canada of the
year of its jubilee.

U-BOAT VICTIMS INCREASE

The weekly shipping report issued by
the Admiralty on June 13 showed an
increase of losses over the average of
the previous two weeks. The losses
announced since March 1 are as follows:

Week of	Vessels over 1,600 tons.	Vessels under 1,600 tons.
March 4	14	9
March 11	13	4
March 18	16	8
March 25	18	7
April 1	18	13
April 8	17	2
April 15	19	9
April 22	40	15
April 29	38	13
May 6	24	22
May 13	18	5
May 20	18	9
May 27	18	1
June 3	15	3
June 13	22	10

The figures of submarine sinkings be-
gan to show a falling off early in May
from the heavy totals of April, but
a renewal of activity shows that the
hope that the submarine menace was
firmly in hand was scarcely justified.

FUEL CONTROLLER APPOINTED

A fuel controller for Canada has been
appointed. The government's selection
for the position is Charles A. McGrath,
formerly member of parliament for
Medicine Hat. Mr. McGrath assumes
his duties immediately. He will have
complete power over the fuel supplies
of the Dominion. Their distribution
and price at the various points through-
out the country. He will work in close
co-operation with the railway commis-
sion for the purpose of insuring for the
people a domestic supply during the
coming winter. He will examine into
the coal situation of eastern and mid-
dle Canada as to the probable demands
for the coming season and as to the
output of Canadian coal that can be
relied upon to meet these demands. To
relieve the present and threatened situa-
tion he has almost unlimited powers.

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pecially is this so under present market conditions,
when **ordering early saves** you considerable money.
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requiring building material is not so much can you
get along without it, but can you afford to wait
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today and you can enjoy the comforts just that
much sooner.

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chase of lumber for buildings. Our customers con-
sider this a great saving as well as the economy of
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SHORTHORNS, CLYDESDALES AND YORKSHIRES. Prices reduced on young bulls. J. Bousfield & Sons, MacGregor, Man. 23tf

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5 LARGE MAMMOTH JACKS FOR SALE, all young. Jas. Brooks, Roland, Man. 22-5

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FOR SALE—100 HEAD GRADE CATTLE, cows, calves, yearlings, two-year-olds. Nice bunch for beginner. Elmer Shaw, Abernethy, Sask. 24-5

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IMPROVED YORKSHIRES—FROM PRIZE winning and imported stock; also Shorthorn cattle. A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. 7tf

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REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY MALES, 9 weeks old, \$15.00 each. J. T. Bateman & Son, Wolseley, Sask. 24-8

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1000 BREEDING EWES FOR SALE, WITH OR without lambs. Simon Downie and Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 23tf

FOR SALE—300 YOUNG EWES WITH OR without lambs. Theodore Kimm, Millwood, Man. 25-3

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BROME AND WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED 1, mixed about half and half, best quality procurable, well cleaned and sacked in 50 lb. and 100 lb. bags. This seed has been grown, threshed and cleaned by grass seed specialists; it is plump and well matured, without damage by frost and cleaned with the most up-to-date machinery. Warehouse located on track; shipments made same day as orders received. Price 12 cents lb. Write for pamphlet giving full information regarding tame hay or pasture, methods of seeding, etc. The Hallman Grass Seed Growers, Benton, Alta. 24-3

WANTED—FALL RYE IN CAR OR LESS CAR lots. Samples and price, Box 5, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg. 23-4

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FOR SALE OR WILL TRADE FOR LAND and horses, complete Reeves steam threshing outfit and plows, bought new last September. E. C. Tannahill, Liberty, Sask. 24-4

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RUSSELL HARTNEY, BARRISTER, SASKA- toon. 26-13

Your Questions Answered

STRAIGHT AND TOUGH PRICES

Q.—Of what use are straight grade prices when everything is going tough? What use are Winnipeg prices to the West when the grain has been going to Duluth?

A.—On the day this letter was re- ceived out of 510 cars graded in Winnipeg only 106 graded tough. Hence, prices on straight grades are considerably more useful to the general community than prices on tough grains. At the present time the British Wheat Commission is taking dried toughs at 1c below the quotations on corresponding straight grades, i.e. a dried No. 3 is worth 1c below straight No. 3, and a tough No. 1 or No. 2 Northern dried cannot be sold at more than 1c below the quotations on the No. 3 Northern straight, and the Grain Act will not permit of the storing of a dried No. 1 or No. 2 with corresponding straight grades. Quite often there are not quotations available on tough grains. Tough might be saleable where received and they might not, and quotations would consequently depend on that. The average shrink on tough wheat and oats is now six to seven per cent, and this shrinkage accounts to a great ex-

tent for the difference between straight and tough quotations.

"What good are Winnipeg prices to the West when the grain has been going to Duluth?" Of course only a portion of the grain has been going to Duluth, and practically all grains so far shipped to Duluth have been sold over the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. Hence you will see that there is practically no difference, and that nothing would be gained by quoting Duluth prices. Grain at Duluth is sold on the Winnipeg Exchange just the same as at Fort William, only at a slight discount of about 1/2c under. The reason for this discount is that such grain has been in bond and shippers are not always assured of complete cargo. Hence if there is a certain amount left over it would be necessary to ship this out by train, and such would cost a little more.

DR. BLAND'S DISMISSAL

The reason for the dismissal of Dr. Salem G. Bland and Dr. Irwin from the staff of Wesley College was a policy of retrenchment made necessary by the large and increasing deficits in the college budget, according to the report of the board of directors of the college to the Methodist Conference in Winnipeg. It appears that the men were not dismissed directly by the board but by a special committee approved by the board. Much indignation was expressed throughout Western Canada and in the east as well over the dismissal of Dr. Bland, and it was freely hinted that although the money stringency may have made retrenchments necessary for the college board, the axe fell upon Dr. Bland because of his outspoken condemnation of political corruption and his unswerving championship of social reform. The matter was discussed at length at the Saskatchewan Methodist Conference, held in Saskatoon, and a resolution was unanimously adopted stating that the dismissal had been irregular and that it should be referred to the Wesley College Board of Governors. At the Manitoba Conference the matter was threshed out, parts of several sessions being devoted to it. Members of the board of the college and the dismissed professors freely stated their case. A committee had been appointed to go into the matter and report to the conference. After sixteen hours' deliberation this report was submitted to a meeting which was largely attended by the public. The attitude of the meeting left no doubt as to the attitude of the people. The mention of Dr. Bland's name was sufficient to cause a rustle and on his appearance on the platform to state his case he was greeted with an ovation. Later in this meeting it was decided that the matter should be dealt with in a closed conference, and the public was asked to withdraw. What happened at the meetings from which the press and public were excluded is largely a matter of conjecture, but the result arrived at was that the conference approved of the policy of retrenchment adopted and pledged its support to the board of directors in taking steps to ensure the success of the college. The tacit understanding was that the entire action of the board be reconsidered in the light of the discussion before the conference.

Considerable resentment is expressed as to the manner of Dr. Bland's dismissal. After 14 years of service to Wesley College, during which his ability as a teacher was never questioned, he was called up over the telephone and curtly told that his services would not be required after June 30. No word of explanation or appreciation was given. A large number of people, including former students of Wesley College, look upon Dr. Bland's dismissal as a blow to free speech.

"The supremacy of a class in a nation has invariably afforded a particular opportunity to corruption. Whether it be adherents of a dynasty, of a principle, or of a party, whether the uncultured or the learned, that reign, the naked fact that power is in the grip of an oligarchy sets a premium on personal interest and a price on the head of honesty. The Sanhedrim had this in common with Tammany."—Percival Gibbon.

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The Guide is read in over 36,000 of the best farm homes in Western Canada every week. Hundreds of our readers are using The Guide's "Farmers' Market Place" and find it the very best means of selling purebred livestock, poultry, seed grain, used implements, etc. A still greater number of our readers find The "Farmers' Market Place" the best place to buy what they require and can secure from other farmers. Guide classified advertisers have set a high standard of integrity and fair dealing, which has contributed more than anything else to the growth of The Guide's classified advertising section. On the other hand advertisers find the customers they get through The Guide a very honorable class of people to deal with. The Guide is always ready to assist in adjusting differences between those who buy and those who sell through its advertising columns. Complaints from subscribers regarding treatment received from Guide classified advertisers are remarkably few and far between, which is a splendid tribute to the honesty and fairness of those who use The Guide.

The Guide's "Farmers' Market Place" is planned so as to co-operate with our readers in affording them an economical opening to wider markets. A glance at this page will show the many departments into which it is divided. This affords the prospective buyer a quick method of referring to the section in which he will find offerings in the line he intends to buy. Naturally he will look over all the advertisements in that particular section before making his choice.

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I ship the quality, weight and flavor
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Rhubarb \$.75
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Blackberries 2.25

Prices, F.O.B. Hatzic, B.C.

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"The Particular Fruit Grower and Shipper"
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Place your order now for the following
dessert varieties in four-basket crates:

Black Tartarian, Bing, Lambert
black \$2.00
Royal Ann, light red 2.00
Gov. Wood and Sweet Spanish 1.75
Sour or Preserving 1.75

5 per cent. discount on all orders
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Price Lists of all Fruits, Tomatoes,
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From Grower To Consumer Direct

Stirling & Pitcairn, Limited
Fruit Packers Kelowna, B.C.
Established 1895

are now ready to supply the market
with their well known, carefully
packed and selected

Okanagan Cherries

Owing to the backward season and
short crop this year, the season for
these cherries will necessarily be short,
so we advise the preserving public to
order early from their local dealers.

The Island Fruit Farm
HATZIC, B.C.

Can supply retailers and consumers with

Strawberries Loganberries
Raspberries Blackberries
Currants

White pickers only employed

Prompt Service and Satisfaction
Guaranteed

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And other housekeepers who want their
fruit in prime condition for preserving
should order from the—

West Summerland Women's Institute

Orders receive the personal attention
of those who know, and are filled
promptly with tree ripened fruit from
their own orchards. Write for Price
Lists to—

Mrs. KATE BENTLEY

Manager Fruit Shipping Department,
Women's Institute
WEST SUMMERLAND, B.C.

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miles of Calgary write for our
Monthly Grocery Catalogue, showing
prices, delivered free to your station.

S. G. FREEZE

The Grocer Drawer 449, Calgary

Canning Stone Fruits

It is too bad we cannot can our fruit
in forty below zero weather. Somehow
with the mercury in the thermometer
nearing the ninety mark it is hard to work
up the proper canning spirit. If one has
an oil stove that can be moved to the
basement it helps amazingly, the basement
is usually cool and the kitchen does not
get so unbearably hot. Last year I did
most of my canning in the basement and
did not mind it nearly as much as in
other years. We have given instructions
for canning a great many times in these
pages, and yet there are always further
inquiries coming in.

To can fruit and vegetables successfully
the efforts of the person canning must
be directed toward the killing of the
bacteria and molds in and on the fruit
and the jars, and then so sealing the jars
that no more spores can enter to set
up a growth. Some fruits such as
rhubarb, gooseberries, etc., contain so
much acid that they are naturally fairly
well protected from bacteria. Bacteria
do not thrive in a strong sugar solution,
so that jam and jellies do not necessarily
have to be kept in air tight containers.
Most bacteria are killed if heated to the
boiling point of water for a few minutes
and no spores that cause trouble can
withstand this temperature longer than
a few hours. The first requisite to
successful canning is good firm fruit.
With the exception of cherries, apples,
blackberries and pineapple, select fruit
a little underripe rather than overripe.
Wash the fruit well if you have running
water, by letting a fine spray run over
it; if not, place the fruit in a sieve and
dip gently up and down in cold water.
Have the jars clean and well sterilized.

Canned Peaches

Select good sound peaches. Dip in hot
water for a minute and then in cold,
remove skins, cut in two and remove
stones. Save a few of these and add one
or two to each jar, they improve the
flavor. Pack the peaches in jars and
cover with boiling syrup of medium
density (about two cups of sugar to one
of water). Screw on tops tight and turn
back one half turn. Set in wash boiler
of warm water, cover one inch over the
top with water and sterilize after water
reaches the boiling point for about sixteen
minutes. Remove from boiler, tighten
tops, invert to cool. Wrap in paper and
store.

Canned Apricots

Apricots are among the most satis-
factory things to can, they look so perfect
when done. The skins may be left on
or removed as in peaches. A few of the
pits cracked and added to the fruit are
an improvement.

Place the rubber on the jar and pack
the fruit in the jar. Apricots contain
little acid and sometimes are canned in
a very thin syrup. One cup sugar and
four of water. However, the thickness
of the syrup is much a matter of taste.
Fill the jars with boiling syrup, partially
seal the jars, put in the warm water and
sterilize for sixteen minutes. Remove
the jars, tighten the top and cool. Plums
may be canned in the same way, using
a heavier syrup.

Pears and Quinces

The method used for peaches and
apricots serves equally well for pears
and quinces. Sterilize for thirty minutes
instead of sixteen.

Peach Tapioca

When you get your peaches for canning
try this for dessert:—
2-3 cup tapioca 2½ cups water
2 cups peaches ½ teaspoonful salt

Sugar

Soak the tapioca for several hours,
drain and put in double boiler with salt
and the 2½ cups boiling water and cook
until tapioca has absorbed water. Wipe
and remove skins from peaches, take out
stones and cut peaches in slices; there
should be two cupfuls. Add to tapioca
and cook until tapioca is transparent and
fruit is soft. Serve with sugar and thin
cream. Canned peaches may be used
instead of the fresh and the sugar omitted.

Cherry Salad

Can you imagine anything that would
look more inviting on a warm day than
this same cherry salad?

1 cup cherries Lettuce
¼ cup walnuts Salad Dressing

Wipe the cherries, remove stems and
stones and fill the cavities thus made
with chopped filbert or walnut meats.
Arrange in nests of lettuce and garnish
each nest with three cherries which have
had neither stems or stones removed.

Hasty Fruit Pudding

1 pint of fruit 1 teaspoonful of bak-
ing powder
1 cupful of flour ¼ teaspoonful of salt
Sugar and water

For this pudding the fruit may be
fresh or canned, small or large. If large,
peel and core it and cut up into small
pieces. Put in a saucepan and cover well
with water. Sweeten to taste, then put
on the range and let it boil rapidly. Mix
with the flour the salt, baking powder
and two tablespoonfuls of sugar; then
stir in enough water to make a stiff batter.
Beat well, and drop by spoonfuls into
the boiling fruit. Cover the saucepan
and cook the dumplings for ten minutes.
Arrange them in a circle on a hot platter
and pour the fruit in the center. Serve
at once.

Baked Peaches

Sugar Cream Peaches
Baked peaches are as different from
the stewed fruit as baked apples are
from apple sauce. You begin by pouring
boiling water over the peaches until the
skin will easily slip off. Place them in
one layer in a pan, sprinkle liberally
with sugar and pour half an inch of water
over them. Bake until tender and
slightly brown, and serve with rich cream,
either plain or whipped.

SUMMER DESSERTS

Orange Pudding

4 oranges 2 eggs
2½ cups milk 1 cup sugar
2 teaspoons cornstarch

Slice the oranges thin and sprinkle
the sugar over them. Make a custard
of the milk, the cornstarch and the yolks
of the eggs. Pour this over the top and
put in the oven to brown. Serve when
cold.

Raspberry Pudding

2 cups raspberries 1 cup sugar
1 pint milk 3 eggs
1 tablespoon cornstarch A little salt

Put the raspberries in a dish and sprinkle
with the sugar. Heat the pint of milk,
add the yolks of the eggs and the corn-
starch which has been mixed with a little
cold milk. Add the salt and stir until
it thickens. Pour over the berries. Heap
the beaten whites on top and set in the
oven to brown. Serve cold.

Cold Dessert

A good cold dessert may be made by
taking any good light cake, turning it
into, or lining a glass fruit bowl with
same, piling berries, sliced peaches or
other raw fruit around it and serving with
boiled custard. Indeed this would make
a light supper alone. A delicate and
inexpensive mock angel cake may be
used instead of the standard cake.

Mock Angel Cake

1 cup sugar 1 cup flour
2 teaspoons baking powder A pinch of salt
1 cup milk

Sift together three times the sugar,
flour, baking powder and salt. Add to
this one cup milk heated to the boiling
point, beat well and fold in the beaten
whites of the eggs, (the yolks have been
used for custard). Bake in a slow oven.
—Miss E. M. S., Sask.

Spanish Cream

1 pint milk 1 box gelatine
1 cup sugar 3 eggs
2 teaspoons vanilla

Soak gelatine in water until soft, then
stir in the boiling milk, add the sugar
and yolks of eggs. Mix well and stir
until it thickens. Remove from the fire,
add the flavoring, beat in the well beaten
whites and pour in a mould to cool.

Caramel Pudding

4 tablespoons white ½ cup brown sugar
sugar 2 tablespoons corn-
1 pint milk starch

Put the sugar on the stove in a saucepan
and stir until brown. Add one pint milk
and let simmer. Then add two table-
spoons cornstarch rubbed smooth with
a little cold milk. Flavor with one
teaspoon vanilla and serve cold.

Lemon Foam

2 cups hot water 1 cup white sugar
2 tablespoons corn- Juice 1 lemon
starch

Have water boiling in a saucepan,
add the lemon juice, and the sugar and
cornstarch mixed. Stir well and boil
five minutes. When cold fold in the
well beaten whites of two eggs and set
away to cool. Serve with custard sauce.

Custard Sauce

1½ cups milk 1 teaspoon cornstarch
Yolks 2 eggs 1 tablespoon sugar

Flavoring

Mrs. E. B. S., Man.

The Country Cook.

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Direct from Grower to
Consumer

Strawberries, per crate \$2.00
Raspberries and Loganberries,
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berries in prime condition on your mar-
ket. These berries will cost you more
through your local dealers, but one
crate of these should be worth two of
the same kind that we possibly could
depend upon to deliver by regular ex-
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of Wynndel, B.C.

O. J. WIGEN, Manager.

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

A RHYME OF BOATS

By Ruth Shepard Phelps
Sing a song of boats and ships,
Canvas spread or furled,
Where the salt sea heaves and dips
Round the watery world!

Brigantine and barkantine,
Schooner, scow and dory!
Oh, the smell of things marine!
Oh, the sailor's story!

Tidy sloop and fishing-smack,
Punt, and junk, and raft,
Pirate-ships, with flag of black
Flying fore and aft;

Galleys sad with straining oars,
Galleons proud with gold,
To and fro betwixt the shores
In the days of old;

Gondolas on smooth lagoons,
Shadows where they glide;
Curved feluccas like dark moons,
Crescent on the tide;

Fat canal-boat, slim canoe,
Cutter, tug and yawl,
Classic trireme, liner, too—
Bless them one and all!

These and more than all of these,
Canvas spread or furled,
Sailing, sailing all the seas,
Round the watery world!
—From St. Nicholas Magazine.

THE ROBIN KNEW

The sunless sky was dull and gray,
The trees were gaunt and bare;
Winter bedecked in somber hue
Seemed round me everywhere—
Until, up in a leafless tree,
With modest, folded wing,
Yet all a-quiver with delight,
I heard a robin sing.

He heeded not the untilled fields,
The brooklet's sluggish flow;
And where my eyes saw barrenness
He sensed the sunlit glow
Of flowery ways and trees abloom,
Where soon his nest would swing.
The robin shamed my weaker faith—
He knew 'twas time to sing.
—Helen M. Richardson,
in Keith's Magazine.

ROBBING BIRDS' NESTS

I can't help wondering when little boys
and girls will learn not to take little birds
or eggs away from the nests. Almost
every day I see the dead body of some
little unfeathered bird lying on the side-
walk, in a place where there are no trees,
so that it must have been carried there.
I am sure the little boys and girls do
not think or they would not be so unkind,
but that does not help father and mother
bird at all or comfort them for the loss
of their little ones. It's just as if one of
those dreadful monsters that used to live
ages ago were to walk into your yard
some day and snap you up and go off
with you. You wouldn't like it and your
parents would be frantic about it, but
being so tiny in comparison with those
tremendous beasts you would not be able
to do anything about it.

I hope all the members of the Young
Canada Club are watching the birds with
all their might, but not harming a feather
of them, and not even going near enough
to their nests to make them uneasy.

DIXIE PATTON.

THE SUN GOD'S KINDNESS

Once upon a time a fairy was wandering
through the woods. The streams were
still frozen and the earth was brown and
bare and the trees had no leaves on them.
She looked around and sighed and said,
"Those poor trees, how desolate they
look; I think I will ask the Sun God to
shine and melt the ice and start the
leaves and flowers to grow." So away
she flew to the Sun God and said, "Please
shine bright and warm the earth and melt
the ice." The sun came out bright and
the ice melted away. The pussy willow
came out, the violets grew and soon the
earth was covered with green grass and
everything was pleasant again. The fairy
was glad and rejoiced to see the effect
of the Sun God's kindness.

RUTH PEARCE,

Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. Age 13.

KEEPING A PROMISE

Nan was a little girl about ten years
old. She was neither very good nor very
bad, but she was very good about one
thing. If she made a promise she always
kept it. She could always be trusted to
do as she said she would.

She was staying one summer with her
grandmother. Her mother was in Europe
and her grandmother was very anxious
all the time for fear Nan should be ill
while her mother was away. Jack, her
cousin, was staying there, too.

One day while her mother was in
Europe he came into the room where
Nan was, with a little box in his hand.
Of course Nan wanted to know what it
was. Jack told her it was snuff and he
explained its remarkable effect to her.
Nan had never seen any and was anxious
to try it.

"No," said Jack, "I won't give you
any, because you would be sure to tell
and then grandma would take it away
from me."

Nan promised she would not tell and
begged so hard for some that Jack was
at last induced to give her a large pinch.
She hastily snuffed it up her nose and then
she wished she hadn't. The tears rolled
down her cheeks and she sneezed so
many times that Jack began to feel a
little frightened.

Just then their grandmother came into
the room. Jack put the box in his pocket
and ran away.

"Dear me," said the old lady, "what a
dreadful cold you have taken, Nan; you
must go right to bed and I will make you
some boneset tea."

Poor Nan! She hated to go to bed
and she hated boneset tea still more, but
there was no help for it; she went to bed
in short order. Her grandmother hurried
away to make the tea.

Jack met her carrying it upstairs
steaming hot in a bowl. "What is that?"
he asked. "Some tea for Nan; she has
taken a dreadful cold," said she; "don't
stop me, Jack."

But he did stop her and held to her
tight so that she could not move. "Grand-
ma," he said with a very red face, "Nan
has not a cold. I gave her some snuff
that made her sneeze."

"Why didn't she tell me?" asked his
grandmother in surprise.

"Because Nan promised she would not,
and I knew she would go to bed and drink
that stuff rather than break her word.
That is why I had to tell," said he.

Nan was allowed to get up and Jack
had his snuff taken away from him.

I hope all of the Young Canada Club
can keep a promise as well as Nan did.

I wish some girl my age, 12 years,
would write to me.

ROSA JULIA GERDING,

Favor, Alta.

A STRANGE DUEL

One afternoon my brother and I were
going out driving and we saw something
very strange. It was a wolf looking for
something to eat. He could not find
anything, so he lay down beside a straw
pile.

Soon there came an eagle flying past,
and the wolf saw it fly after a rabbit and
catch it. The eagle sat down on a hill
and began to eat it.

The wolf saw the eagle eating the
rabbit so he thought he would eat some
of it too. He crept up behind the eagle
and tried to get the rabbit from it. After
a struggle the wolf managed to get the
rabbit and ran away with it.

The eagle looked after the wolf with
longing eyes, then flew after him and
started to pick at him. The wolf tried to
reach up and bite the eagle, but could not
reach it, so he went on and the eagle
started to pick at him again. Then the
wolf turned around and snapped at the
eagle and let go of the rabbit and ran
away and let the old eagle have it.

Then again the wolf came back and
got the rabbit when the eagle was half
finished eating it. Then the eagle flew
after him again and after having a long
struggle the eagle scratched the wolf so
hard that he got angry and ran away to
a bush and lay down.

Then the eagle got the rabbit and flew
away with it, and I suppose it had lots
of meat to get itself fat on.

KRISTINE S. JOHNSON,

Ebor, Man. Age 11.

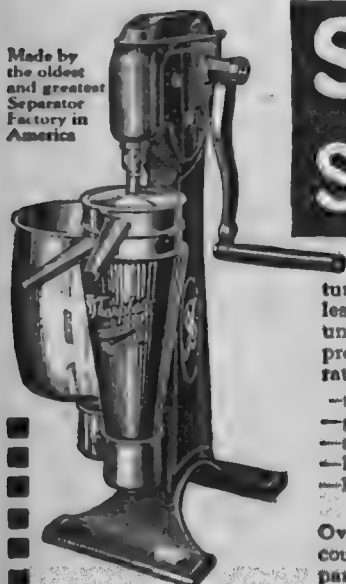


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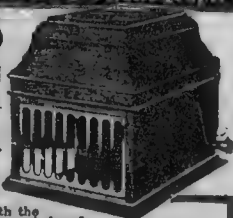
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Farm Women's Clubs

YORKTON'S NEW CLUB

Dear Miss Stocking:—I beg to report that we now have 15 paid up members, although we have only had four meetings. We have rented a rest room in town and this is kept open for the convenience of farmers' wives and children.

We meet the last Wednesday of each month and usually have a good address given on some suitable subject. On June 2, we held a sale of home cooking and realized about \$35. We intend doing some Red Cross work as soon as we can.

RAY CHRYSLER,

Secy. W.G.G.A.

THE STAR CITY

Dear Miss Stocking:—Our W.G.G.A. met February 27 with 13 members present. An interesting paper was read by Mrs. Booth on "Easy Sunday Dinners," also one by Miss Orchard on "The Sanitary Conditions of the Country." A program committee was appointed. The hostess, Mrs. Olson, served ice cream and cake, charging ten cents per dish for the benefit of the W.G.G.A. After a vote of thanks to the hostess the president declared the meeting closed.

Secy. Star City W.G.G.A.

A CLUB OF GREAT PROMISE

The Willmar branch of the W.G.G.A., which was organized in March by Mrs. Noggle, now boasts a membership of 19 enthusiastic, earnest women. The fortnightly meetings have been most enjoyable and beneficial.

On Arbor Day we gave a little afternoon tea for the school children, who, in turn, contributed a bright, interesting program and planted a maple tree. Afterwards a sale of cakes brought \$4.35 for the Red Cross.

At the G.G. picnic in June we intend to take charge of a booth to procure further patriotic funds. It has been decided that we shall also adopt a Belgian family.

H. GERTRUDE COAD,

Press Reporter.

\$130 FOR THE BELGIANS

Dear Miss Stocking:—In response to a request for further assistance for the Belgian Relief Fund, the Keeler Women's branch decided to try a donation day for farm produce or cash. Arrangements were easily made with the local merchants to pay us cash for the eggs, etc., which were donated. The day arriving, (May 12) a young lady wearing a badge took charge of the donations in each store, and the grand result of the effort was \$130, most of which came from eggs at the day's price; 35 cents a dozen. This money was sent immediately to the Belgian Fund.

Yours truly,
EVELYN BRYCE,

Secy. Keeler W.G.G.A.

Good for Keeler. We hope for more such reports—E.A.S.

ORDER SPECIAL STUDY BOOKS

The last meeting of the Star City W.G.G.A. was opened by the vice-president, Mrs. Hemmings in absence of the president. For a topic we took the report of the G.G. convention from The Guide and discussed in particular the resolutions passed by the W.G.G.A., which were considered excellent. We had instrumental music by Miss Doucette, and our hostess, Mrs. Dewar sang two very touching songs. After a vote of thanks to our hostess the meeting adjourned to meet again March 24 at Mrs. Trepanier's, where a discussion arose on "How to Raise Funds for our Treasury." It was decided that owing to so much Red Cross and patriotic work each member would pay two dollars instead of getting up a social at present. The special study topics were then discussed and two books ordered. As no topic had been prepared, the secretary read Mrs. Musselman's speech from The Liberal Journal of January, which apparently was enjoyed by all.

MRS. DONALD CAMPBELL,

It is good to hear from Star City again. They are evidently interested in very progressive questions and they are to be congratulated on their work. We would have a higher type of work throughout the province if more associations would order the Special Study Books.—E.A.S.

Dear Miss Stocking:—No doubt you will be surprised to hear from the Elrose Local after all this time, but we are still alive. On March 14, we held our first meeting of the year, the same officers being elected for the coming year as we had last year. They are as follows: president, Mrs. C. E. Shore; vice-president, Mrs. W. Cairns; secretary-treasurer, Mrs. E. V. Claridge.

We are holding our meetings at the home of the members the second Wednesday in each month. We have had some very good meetings although we only have a very few members—Mrs. R. Cairns, Sr., Mrs. W. Cairns, Mrs. W. E. Thompson, Mrs. J. Howell, Mrs. A. A. Allen, Mrs. Claridge.

At our meeting on April 11, we decided to hold a sale of home made cooking in Elrose on April 21, which proved a great success. There being only the six members, each one donated as much baking as she could afford and the proceeds of the sale were \$11.50 which we thought very good. This was in aid of the Red Cross Society and I sent \$10 to this society and took the \$1.50 and more out of the treasury and sent for yarn to knit socks for the soldiers. So I think our local will be a success after all, but it has been a hard pull.

At our last meeting on May 9, we decided to hold another sale of baking on May 26, in aid of the Belgian Relief Fund, so you see, Miss Stocking, we are making a little better showing this year and we have some real good workers in our local this time.

Our next meeting is to be held on June 6; a special meeting to decide and make arrangements for serving supper in Elrose on Sports Day, that is June 15.

MRS. E. V. CLARIDGE,

Secy. Elrose W.S.G.G.A.

I assure you that I was delighted to receive your last letter and learn of the splendid ambitions of your members though they are not a great many in numbers. You are to be especially congratulated upon the result of your efforts along patriotic lines and I wish you continued success.

I am enclosing another copy of the war work suggestions, in case you have not received one before, also the name of the secretary of the Saskatchewan Belgian Relief Committee, G. Murray, Saskatoon, to whom you might write if you are in need of more information regarding that work. In order to make your meetings even more interesting, permit me to suggest that you read aloud some of the short progressive editorials from The Grain Growers' Guide that Mr. Chipman or Miss Beynon write. Many are progressive ideas on public questions that cause one to think more deeply.

It will help your members greatly if they subscribe as a club to "The Woman's Century," Dineen Building, Toronto, (\$1.00).

E. A. S.

TO STUDY "THE BROWN MOUSE"

Idaleen has in its community calendar an annual summer social that adds to the pleasure of its members. It is planning to hold such a social in October. The woman of the program committee, Mrs. Hendershot, suggests that the book to be used for special literary study for 1917 should be "The Brown Mouse." They have taken a progressive step when instituting such a study in combination with their other work. We hope that other associations will use the same method of arousing interest in broad questions. "The Brown Mouse" is a story of the development of a community and particularly of the rural school from such raw material as may be afforded by the districts in which any one of our associations are situated.

The roll call at the May meeting for Idaleen women was answered by gardening hints, the topic being "A Square Deal."

BELGIAN RELIEF AND RED CROSS

Zealandia women are taking up the Belgian Relief work in their association and are also doing Red Cross work. They have 15 members and are holding successful meetings. Their secretary, Mrs. Wilkie, desires to know where money for their Belgian Relief donations shall be sent. Contributions may be sent to Geo. Murray, secretary Central Saskatche-

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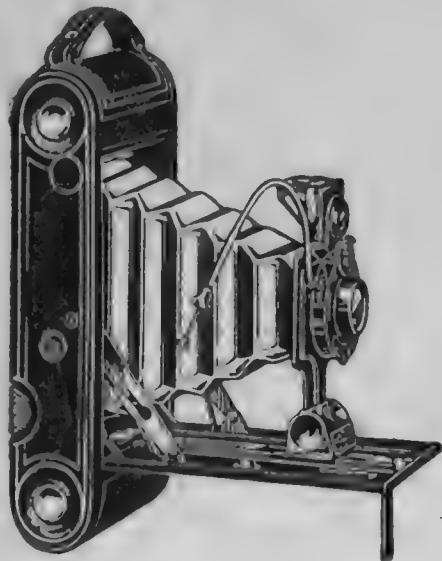
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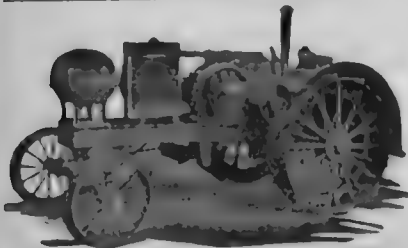
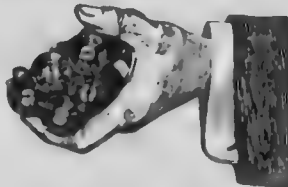
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wan Belgian Relief Committee, Saskatoon, or to Mr. J. B. Musselman, secretary Grain Growers' Association, Regina.

The Lampman women held a most interesting meeting in April in their new rest room. Letters were read on temperance laws which had been received by the committee appointed for the special study course. The furnishings of the rest room were discussed and a committee appointed to select them. Two papers were read, one on "Poultry" and one on "Appreciation." Yarn was then distributed for Red Cross work. Thirteen boxes of soldiers' necessities were sent by the club in the spring. The members are receiving the helpful co-operation of the men in establishing their rest room and carrying on their work.

The Rebecca Women's G.G.A. met in May at the home of their secretary, Mrs. Shalt. Sixteen were present. An interesting paper on "Our Debt to the Scandinavians" was read. The members are intending to have a question drawer at each meeting.

Any farm woman who is desirous of having an auxiliary to the organized farmers in her district should communicate with the provincial secretary of her province as follows: Manitoba, Mrs. E. C. Wieneke, Stony Mountain; Saskatchewan, Miss Erma Stocking, Delta; Alberta, Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror.

The Country Homemakers

Continued from Page 9

less, is in some degree commensurate with that which they are demanding. And that is why conscription of wealth should not just mean the conscription of the wealth of the rich, but of everyone. Until we are willing to give up all our accumulations to support comfortably and even handsomely those of whom the much greater sacrifice is demanded, and their dependents, we would be cowards to cast our ballot for conscription.

In regard to the question of venereal disease you are mistaken if you think I was placing the blame for the spread of it in the army upon Great Britain. Neither the British or Canadian officers could prevent it. If it had been possible they would have done so for the sake of the effectiveness of the forces. The blame rests upon the peculiar psychology which war produces, the feeling that one may have no future and one might just as well live while, one has the chance. There is no way of protecting men against that state of mind during war time. The same state of mind is being found among the women, or at least a similar one, that they are not now ever likely to marry, since the government has made a point of selecting all the men of marriageable age to go first. When the men come back on leave after, say, sixteen days and nights in the trenches they are exposed to temptations that would test a strong man living in normal conditions, to say nothing of a man who has been away for months from the society of women, who is thousands of miles from home and who is physically, mentally and spiritually exhausted by the experiences he has undergone. It is not fair to say that because they go under in these circumstances they are morally unclean in any case. But the fact remains that however great their temptation and however much excuse there is for them in yielding to it, they are apt to be both physically and morally unclean for the rest of their lives, and to communicate at least the physical uncleanness to their wives and children if they have them.—F.M.B.

A COLD AIR CUPBOARD

Dear Miss Beynon:—Can you or any of The Guide readers tell me what constitutes what is called a Cold Air Cupboard and how it is constructed?

My impression is that the cool air from the cellar is caused to circulate through it in some manner.

We would like a cool place to keep various articles without going down cellar. We would be very much obliged if someone would be kind enough to enlighten us on the matter and oblige.

A READER OF THE GUIDE

Note.—Can anyone advise this reader.—F.M.B.

Denmark - A Farm Kingdom

V.—The Lesson the Danish System has for Us

By A. McLeod

I have read over the four articles I have written and I will not be surprised if my readers feel like saying to themselves: "That is all very fine but it sounds as unreal as though it were one of Hans Andersen's Danish stories." I confess that it seems to me as if it were a civic fairy tale about some imaginary country that never had a real existence. Indeed, it sounds so absurd, that after having written the four articles I have cut out a good many items lest my readers should get a first impression that I was laying on the high colors with too liberal a pen. The fact is I haven't touched the high spots. I have ridden my pen on the lower levels so that when my readers come to look up statistics and details and authorities they will feel the half has not been told.

The order of growth in rural Denmark has been as follows:—(1) Spiritual education—developing ideas, educating culture and inducing service and trust. (2) Co-operative combination—promoting economic efficiency. (3) Self-reliant citizenship—functioning altruistically in government of the people by the people themselves.

Education the Foundation

The Danish people of half a century ago were in poverty, farming was decadent, the common people were down-trodden, government was in the hands of the classes, the country itself was practically bankrupt, the "black" schools were truly "schools for death," culture was limited to a few and there was no health in the body politic. But with modernist schools, education advanced, indeed it came in like a flood; schools and more schools—spiritual schools were established, men became obsessed with ideas, they found speech and expressed their ideas by tongue and pen. Then came art and science; the people began to trust each other and the desire for service grew everywhere. Economic co-operation followed in the train of trust, affluence displaced poverty, self-reliance supplanted subservience, parasitism died a natural death, leisure came to more and more of the people. And last and chiefest the people grew naturally into self-government. Today the government of Denmark is the most democratic on earth—the people rule themselves in peace and during war. The members of government are of the common people and they rule well.

One of the traditions of class government is that there is some sort of civic efficiency in belonging to the class of professional politicians, that the common people cannot rule, that there is an esoteric cult in government, that there are diplomatic mysteries that should not be lightly or freely disclosed to the people, that legislation is the prerogative of a few and should be directed to the interests of the few, and that there should be much formality but little life in the passing of legislation. They have smashed this tradition into little pieces in Denmark.

There the common people rule; the government is as open as day to the citizens and newspapers. Everything that the government says and does and receives and pays is published openly. Agriculture tends to public virtue, enlightened agriculture tends to civic capacity. If there ever has been a time to try the mettle of a government it has been during the last three years, but the government of Denmark, composed of farmers, workers and other common men, has stood this acid test as well as any government in the world. Government by special interests has been scotched. The typewriter is in general use in Denmark but there is no such thing as a few men putting their heads together, running off on a typewriter the legislation they want in their own selfish interests and having it put through the legislature by the government. That is the way seven-tenths of our Canadian legislation is prepared and put through our various legislatures. The Danish government is democratic in spirit, not merely in form, and legislation is directed not to the

interests of some privileged class but to the interests of the common people.

Up From The Depths

To sum up, Denmark was in the depths, her agriculture was decadent, her commerce was small her manufactures were insignificant, her people were poor, inefficient and subservient, the classes ruled; in literature, art, science and government. In a word, in spiritual things, she was weak. In order to overcome all this, she educated her people and she thereby cured all her ills. She established schools for all the children of all the people, living spiritual schools, in which they were taught ideas by the living voice of the teacher, through the instrumentality of the ordinary things, processes and experiences of everyday life. These schools have so educated the people that in one generation Danish agriculture has become the most prosperous on earth, commerce has expanded, manufactures have increased, the common people have become cultured, efficient and self-reliant, they have taken control of government, in literature, art and science they excel and economically, spiritually and politically Denmark occupies a foremost place. She is the most democratic, the most prosperous, of the nations and this has all come through her schools. If she abandoned her distinctive schools today, she would tomorrow begin to sink into the slough of despond. But she is not abandoning her schools, she is devoting herself more and more to real education and she grows and grows. She is giving as much thought to rearing educated children as we are to raising well-bred cattle, she also raises better cattle than we do.

A Lesson For Us

Do we, the dwellers on the plains, find any lesson to learn in all this? Whether we find it or not the lesson is there and we need to learn it. We have a most fertile soil, we are a young and vigorous people, agriculture is our chief basic industry, and yet at the end of the first generation of farming on the prairies, agriculture is languishing, not from natural causes but from artificial conditions, made for the farmers by privileged interests, which rule the country economically and politically. The farmers are relatively helpless because we are not educated for open-country life. We are clay in the hands of the class potter. We writhe and squirm and grouse but that is all. We cannot assert ourselves, we have not learned how. There is just one way out, by the highway of education. We are schooling our children today as the

Danes did once upon a time, in rural inefficiency we are laying a burden on them which we cannot bear ourselves, and which they will not bear.

We must do what the Danes did, not through imitation of the Danish schools, but by applying the same principles. We must educate our children for open-country life and to attain that result we must radically change our schools. We will have to root our education in the soil and bring it into spiritual affinity with nature, we will have to teach through the concrete, using the known facts and experiences of our farm life, we will have to educate the senses, the reason, the judgment, the will, the conscience, through the living voice of the teacher and not merely the memory through the printed page. We must abandon the greater part of the abstract teaching, by memorizing the typed words of some one else, about things. We must teach love of the open country, of nature, of rural people and rural things. We must educate the senses by contact, the body by habitation, the reason by reasoning, the judgment by concrete use, the conscience by actual experience, the speech by speaking. We must teach objects not subjects. We will in this teaching of ideas through actual farm things, teach, incidentally and largely without effort, the use of these things. We can throw the most of the pupils' text-books into the fire, but we should replace them with a whole reference library for both pupil and teacher. We must abandon two-thirds of our formal written examinations. We must give the teacher liberty.

Teach Farming in Farm Schools

When we have taught our children ideas and freed their imagination, we must teach them the trade of farming in farm schools. There is no difficulty in making over our schools, that is no objective difficulty. It is easier to teach and learn through the concrete than abstractly, indeed it is a pleasure to so teach and learn. It is not only easier but quicker, cheaper and more effective. But there is subjective difficulty—we will have trouble with ourselves. Our school system is an institution and a traditional institution is hard to change, particularly an institution imbedded in law, entrenched in practice, encisted in self-interest and ossified in social convention. It is hard for us to change our thought. Besides changing ourselves, we have to take the institution out of the hands of the urban men who control it, who indeed have the effective ownership of it.

The results with us as with the Danes will be a transformation of our life. There will come, through spiritual schools, new ideals, renewed economic conditions, and a complete reversal of our existing governmental traditions and practices. We shall think for ourselves, the appeal of life, like that of the school, will be to reason not to memory, to service not to selfishness. The common people will learn to trust them-

selves, to cohere and co-operate, there will be as great a change in our economic condition as there has been in Denmark. The people will make their own laws and make them fair to all—government will cease to be class government—no more will a few men with the typewriter and a sheet of paper determine what the economic condition of the farmers is to be.

Open Country Education in Efficiency

And there is nothing else that will bring the common people into their own but education. We may write and talk and fume and meet in conventions and pass resolutions and make policies and build platforms but none of these short cuts lead to the goal. We must generate dynamic force and education is the spiritual dynamo. It is in the eternal nature of things that those who think, rule those who toil and there is nothing in heaven or on earth that will avail us but to learn to think. If everything the people of Denmark have, except education, should be dropped down upon us to-night it would begin to slip away from us before to-morrow's sun would set, and we would sink back where we are now. The present generation can learn little, we are too old, our lot is fixed, but in the name of all that is reasonable and fair and patriotic and manly and human let us give our children what we have missed—an open country education in efficiency.

We must change our thought, and determine our course, then we must take the control of our open country schools out of the hands of urban scholastics, who are at heart with the privileged interests and administer them ourselves. For a generation our bureaucrats ignored the Scandinavian open country school system, now when it is no longer possible to ignore the obvious success of these schools, they seek to evade the issue by paltry quibbling. They say the modernist schools, teaching through the concrete, may suit the Galileans and the Scandinavians but that they are not suited to Canada. It is easy to settle the point; try teaching the children of any one part of the country in terms of rural life under the direction of friends of open country schools—that is the true test. The scholastics and the interests will fight such a test to a finish. What is most to be feared and avoided is an attempted test of such schools under the direction of those who hate them and who will, if they can, succeed in making them a failure. All that is necessary is to give the rural life school a test and it will win on its own merits.

We cannot transplant Danish schools or Danish agriculture or Danish economics or Danish government to Canada. We can and must adopt the democratic educational principles underlying their people's schools, and we will then develop the democratic spirit that is characteristic of their agriculture, their economics and their government.

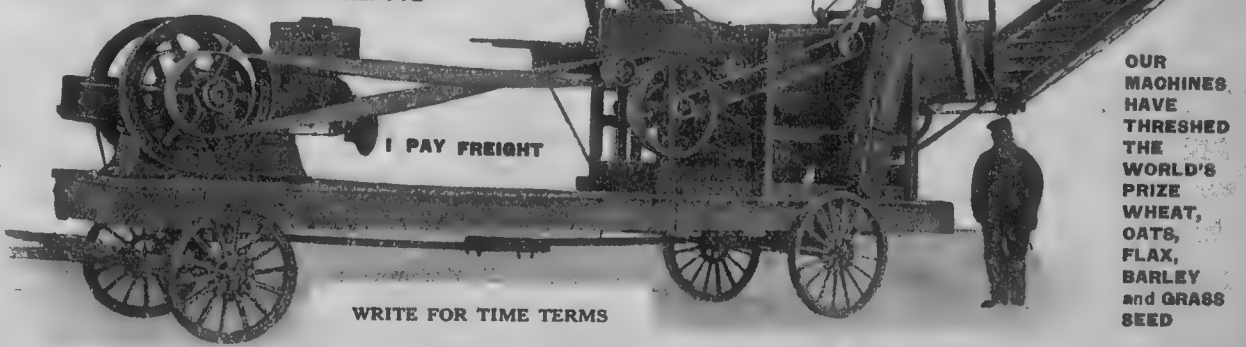
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FIXED WHEAT PRICES REQUESTED

Before the Board of Grain Supervisors, which commenced its sittings in Winnipeg last Friday, the Canadian Council of Agriculture on behalf of the farmer organizations presented a statement, in which they emphatically declared for a fixed price for grain to be established by the Board. They recommended, however, that so far as possible the existing channels and facilities for handling the grain be utilized. Speaking of the proposal that the commission take over country elevators during the war, Mr. Maharg declared that he did not believe that his company would be averse to having the commission take over its elevators if it were thought necessary, but he did not think it would be advisable. Roderick McKenzie stated that in his opinion there were too many men engaged in the grain trade. Some of these could be eliminated without lessening the efficiency of the grain business. He did not think, however, that anything could be gained by putting the whole trade under one organization. The cost would not be lessened and the efficiency might be impaired. If a change were to come it should be brought about gradually. Mr. McKenzie also stated that he believed a fixed price for grain would be better than a maximum and minimum. It would remove the bad element from the exchange and the legitimate traders would be in favor of it.

SUCCESSFUL PLOWING MATCH

The fifth annual plowing match of the Shadeland and Calf Mountain districts was held on June 14. Twenty-one contestants were entered. Mr. Alex Lumgair, with 92½ points to his credit, was the highest scoring plowman in the field. While the judging was being done a number of addresses were given. A feature of the occasion was the auctioning of a young pig given to the Red Cross by J. K. Duncan, and which realized altogether \$101, being returned and resold several times.

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The Mail Bag

AN OPEN FORUM

This page is maintained to allow a free discussion of all questions vital to western farmers. Up to the limit of space letters will be published giving both sides of all such questions. It is not possible to publish all letters received, but an effort will be made to select those most fairly representing different views. Short letters will be given preference. All letters must be accompanied by name and address of writer, though not necessarily for publication. Unused letters will be returned if accompanied by postage.

MAIL LIQUOR BUSINESS

Editor, Guide:—I am in continual receipt of bulky advertising matter from wine firms in Winnipeg containing price lists. The letters come here with a one cent stamp and often result in the sale of liquor in this locality where the bar has been rooted out by the majority of the electors. The action of these liquor firms practically makes the voice of the people and the legislation of the country of none-effect. Is there nothing that we can do to stop this or does the sentiment of the country and the work of the legislators count for nothing.

H. F. CROSSLEY.

Princeville, Sask.

None of the provinces of Canada have power to prohibit the importation of liquor. The Dominion parliament is the only body that can prevent the exportation and importation and up to the present time the Federal government has refused to grant the provinces this power.—Editor.

TAKING MAIL ORDER HOUSES

Editor, Guide:—In your issue of May 30 I noticed an article on the meeting of the retail merchants, held in Moose Jaw. One of the motions was, "that mail order houses should be taxed." These same gentlemen will have in their advertisements, published in the local papers, "Mail orders promptly filled." I think that the motion is unjustified. What would we do without mail order houses in this country? When we are unable to procure articles in our local towns it compels us to send away for them. Then again, if the local merchants kept a better stock, not so much of the shoddy kind, and were satisfied with a fair profit instead of asking exorbitant prices for very often a poorer quality the mail order houses would not hurt them as much as they appear to do now.

E. K. L.

Sask.

FAVORS DOMINION ELECTION

Editor, Guide:—Every right-thinking citizen of Canada should feel deeply humiliated and ashamed that their country was represented at the recent Imperial conference in England by a man of the type of Robert Rogers, against whom such a strong indictment has been made by Justice Galt of Manitoba. Why should Premier Borden have chosen such a man to be a prominent member of his cabinet and retain him in office after charges had been laid against him and hold him in such regard as to have him as his chief companion to attend the Imperial conference? Robert Rogers' company was certainly no credit to Sir Robert Borden or to the Dominion. The political scandals in Manitoba, British Columbia and New Brunswick, have been no credit to the Dominion.

These things ought to make every right loving citizen blush with shame. Before we boast of Canadian honor and Canadian freedom and urge the importance of military conscription to reinforce the overseas Canadian contingent in the fight for democracy against the atrocious, tyrannical Huns, we had better set our own house in order. Every lover of freedom and honest and honorable government administration in Canada should insist on an immediate general election. "Righteousness exalteth a nation; but sin is a reproach to any people."

WM. E. DeFOREST.

Springford, Ont.

CO-OPERATION vs. COMPETITION

Editor, Guide:—Our country merchant does business in a thriving village of perhaps one hundred inhabitants, on the main line of the G.T.P. about one hundred miles from Edmonton. The country around has been settled for about ten years by a good class of farmers. Our town draws a trade of about twelve miles radius. Besides the merchant with whom we deal there are two other stores, but the one is only starting so it hardly counts. Our personal experience has been with the two only.

We first began to do business with the Farmers' Co-operative store, but which, so far as I can see, is really a joint stock company. We never bought shares in it, but just purchased goods there and paid the cash, as it does no credit business. We left a lot of money there, and then the war came and hit us pretty hard, stopping certain income. Unusual for us, we felt the need of credit, but had no place to get it, as our Farmers' Store did not do that sort of business, and certainly not the mail order houses.

So we spoke to the merchant across the way. He simply said, "Sure, help yourself. It'll be all right." We appreciated this, as he had seen us many a time taking cargoes of stuff from the cash store. We found his prices not one cent dearer in any particular and we got more courteous treatment. He had hustling salesmen who knew their business, and everything was under his personal supervision. The other store was looked after by a manager, with a commission on sales, and the help was mostly women and boys. The co-operative store gave back one dollar for every twenty dollars of cash register slips, and the credit man gave back five cents out of every dollar cash as he went along. He was supposed to charge five per cent. interest on book accounts, but has never done so to my knowledge.

The co-operative store keeps a general stock of groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes, hardware, a few ready-made clothes, etc., but our credit man sells just groceries, hardware and such staple articles as overalls, working shirts, socks, mitts, slickers, harness and horse blankets; also has an agency for semi-ready clothing, threshing machines, etc. He seems to be making good money, is satisfied himself and everyone seems satisfied with him.

The Farmers' Co-operative store may be all right from the shareholders' point of view, and I wish that one of them would write to The Guide; but if they cannot sell cheaper than the credit man does and one store has to go to the wall, I know which one it will be. At any rate our country merchant is doing a business that the mail order houses cannot replace, and the mail order houses are doing a business that he does not pretend to compete with; in fact, a big mail order house is his family's emporium for clothes and notions.

Where Mail Order House Excels

Mail order houses have done a lot for the West. They have brought stylish clothes and pretty notions within the reach of all. Alas, if the days of hideous home-made clothes, made from cloth bought by the web in the country stores, should ever come again, when whole families sallied out in whatever color the storekeeper happened to have "in stock."

In the cities when women friends meet they go shopping together. Out on the wind-swept prairies, when the snowbanks tower high over the trails, a couple of neighbor women will blissfully drink tea and con over the various catalogs, picking out their season's outfit and calculating exactly how many pounds of butter, dozens of eggs or spring chickens will buy style No. so and so.

The country retail merchant, in the

lines of groceries, hardware and staple goods has a place that cannot be filled by the mail order houses. His expenses are not high, like in the great city stores. He is a part of the community. The mail order houses are one of the things that help to make the women and family satisfied and willing to stay on the land, and this is no small consideration.

WOLF WILLOW.
G.T.P., Central Alberta.

DUGALD INDEPENDENT

The farmers and their wives at Dugald and from other parts of the Springfield municipality have declared their political independence. They are going to put a candidate in the Federal constituency of Springfield who will stand on the farmers' platform and will not be tied to either party. The first shot in the campaign was fired on Thursday, June 21, at a big meeting held in Dugald, which was addressed by George F. Chipman, editor of The Grain Growers' Guide. The speaker outlined fully the various planks of the farmers' platform, explained how it was drafted, and what it represented, and went into the details of each of the various planks and showed the benefit that would come to the farmers and to the people of Canada generally if this platform became law. He also went into the general political situation in the West, and the prospects of democratic government if the western farmers did their duty in the election of independent candidates. The entire meeting was very enthusiastic in favor of independent action. A large number of women were present, and took a deep interest in the question under discussion. At the conclusion of the meeting a resolution was unanimously adopted in favor of an independent candidate and every voter present pledged moral and financial support of the candidate. No candidate is as yet in sight, but a nominating convention will be held shortly to place him in the field.

CURRENT EVENTS

The command of the Canadian troops in France has been given over to General Currie, who has had charge of the corps since the resignation of General Byng. General Currie went to France with the first contingent. Since September, 1915, he has commanded the first Canadian division. He is the first Canadian to command the overseas forces. General Currie is a Vancouver man and is president of the B.C. Rifle Association.

The control of the coal mines affected by the strike has been given over to W. H. Armstrong, of Vancouver, with instructions from the government to have operations resumed without delay. He will have power to direct the mines on the basis of allowing a fair margin of profit to the operators. The details of his authority have not been announced at time of writing.

The government has announced a set price for cheese this season. In this it has been working in conjunction with the British Board of Trade, which has set prices beyond which cheese must not be sold. This price has been fixed at 28 cents a pound wholesale and 32 cents retail. Based on these figures the price paid for the Canadian output at Montreal will be 21½ cents, f.o.b. steamer.

The Railway Commission is sitting at Winnipeg, taking evidence regarding the increase of 15 per cent. that the railways are asking. The railways are well represented. The case for the consumer is being argued by Isaac Pitblado, of Winnipeg, who has been selected for that duty by the Manitoba government.

The U.S. mission to Russia, headed by Elihu Root, has arrived at its destination and is advising with the provisional government as to the continuation of Russia's participation in the war.

Sir Thomas White has arranged to make a further advance of \$75,000,000 to the Imperial government, to be used for the purpose of purchasing munitions and supplies in Canada.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, June 25, 1917)

There is very little feature to the wheat markets at present, particularly to the future markets. The trade in futures in the various markets is almost entirely restricted to the closing out of old contracts. This is being done locally as fast as country stocks are gotten forward to apply on open hedges. The allied governments' agency is the chief buyer of course, and from time to time Canadian mills come into the market for their requirements.

The board of supervisors appointed by the Dominion government to control the handling of the 1917 crop has held sittings in Winnipeg to hear the views of interested parties. Representatives of farmers' organizations, elevator firms, commission firms, brokers, exporters and shippers have all appeared before the board and given their ideas as to the most advisable methods for handling the crop to give most satisfactory results to producers and at the same time assist to the utmost the common cause of Britain and her allies. The ideas thus gathered will help the members of the board to formulate their plans.

Oats have had a fair volume of trade within a steady range of prices. Heavy export sales in American and Canadian markets have been offset by favorable conditions of growing crops. Barley and flax trade has been light.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Wheat—	July	Oct.	Dec.
June 19	193		
June 20	192		
June 21	193		
June 22	202		
June 23	200		
June 25	197		
Week ago	198		
Year ago	110	107	106
Oats—			
June 19	70	57	
June 20	69	57	
June 21	69	58	
June 22	70	59	
June 23	70	59	
June 25	70	59	57
Week ago	70	57	
Year ago	45	42	
Flax—			
June 19	279	264	
June 20	278	263	
June 21	285	273	
June 22	280	268	
June 23	287	286	
June 25	279	270	
Week ago	285	268	
Year ago	157	161	

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

(Sample Market, June 22)

WHEAT—

No. 1 hard—3 cars, \$2.75; 1, \$2.66.
No. 1 Northern—4, \$2.60; 1, \$2.65; 1, \$2.67; 1, \$2.61; 1, \$2.68.

No. 2 Northern—1, \$2.46; 1, \$2.52; part, \$2.51; 1, \$2.60; 1, \$2.50; 3, \$2.55.
No. 3 Wheat—2, \$2.35; 1, \$2.42; 1, \$2.40; 1, \$2.31; 2, \$2.43; 1, \$2.41; part, \$2.28; 1, \$2.30; 1, \$2.27; 1, \$2.36; 1, \$2.36; 1, \$2.45; 1, \$2.40; 1, \$2.29; part, \$2.32; 5, \$2.41; 1, \$2.33.
Sample Grade—3, \$1.50; 1, \$1.55; 1, \$1.40; 5, \$1.60; 1, \$1.50; 1, \$2.00; 36 sds, \$1.45; 1, \$1.85; 1, \$1.90; part, \$1.50; 1, \$1.53; 2, \$1.66; part, \$1.75; 1, \$1.50; 1, \$1.80; 1, \$1.83; part, \$1.85.
No. 4 Wheat—3 part, \$2.00; 1, \$2.31; 1, \$2.23; part, \$1.95; 1, \$2.10; part, \$2.13; 1, \$2.21; 2, \$2.11; 2 part, \$1.93; 1, \$2.13; 2, \$2.10; part, \$1.90; 1, \$2.20; 2, \$2.15; 1, \$2.07; 2, \$1.90; 1, \$2.20; 1, \$2.21; 1, \$1.96; 1, \$2.28; 1, \$1.89; 1, \$1.97; 1, \$1.81; 1, \$2.00; 1, \$1.93; 1, \$1.91; 1, \$1.81; 1, \$1.93; 1, \$2.16; part, \$2.18; part, \$2.12; 1, \$2.25.
Winter—No. 3 hard 1, \$2.45; part, \$2.28.
OATS—No. 4 white, 1, 66c; standard white, 1, 67c; No. 3 white, 1, 66c; sample, 1, 54c; No. 3 white, part, 66c; milling, 1, 53c; No. 3 white, 1, 66c; mixed grade, part, 65c; No. 3 white, 1, 66c; 1, 65c.
Rye—No. 2, part, \$2.23; 1, \$2.25; 2, \$2.27; 2, \$2.28; No. 3, 1, \$2.28; sample, 31 sacks, \$2.20.
BARLEY—No. 4, 1, \$1.36; No. 6, 1, \$1.10; No. 6, 1, \$1.15; No. 5, 1, \$1.30; sample, 1, \$1.15; 1, \$1.16; part, \$1.05; 1, \$1.35; part, \$1.12; 1, \$1.25; part, \$1.30; No. 6, 1, \$1.06; No. 4, 2, \$1.58.
FLAX—No. 1, part, \$3.18; 2, part, \$3.20; 3 sacks, \$3.00; 1, \$3.20; part, \$3.19; 1, \$3.21; 9 sacks, \$2.90; 1, \$3.10.

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg June 23	Year Ago	Toronto June 22	Calgary June 23	Chicago June 21	St. Paul June 22
Cattle						
Choice steers	11.00-11.50	9.50-9.75	11.25-11.65	9.25-10.00	13.35-13.75	11.50-12.25
Best butcher steers	10.00-10.75	9.00-9.35	10.75-11.25	8.50-9.00	12.00-13.35	9.00-10.75
Fair to good butcher steers	8.50-9.50	7.50-8.50	9.00-10.50	8.00-8.50	9.75-12.00	6.00-9.00
Good to choice fat cows	9.00-9.50	7.25-8.00	9.00-10.00	7.75-8.50	9.85-11.75	9.50-10.00
Medium to good cows	8.00-8.75	6.00-7.00	9.00-9.50	7.00-7.75	7.75-9.85	8.50-9.50
Common cows	5.50-7.50	4.50-5.50	7.50-9.00	6.00-7.00	6.60-7.60	7.10-8.50
Canners	3.75-5.00	3.50-4.50	5.25-5.75	4.50-5.00	6.60-6.50	6.00-7.00
Good to choice heifers	9.50-10.50	8.00-9.00	9.00-11.00	8.25-9.00	9.00-12.25	9.50-10.00
Fair to good heifers	7.50-9.00	6.50-7.50	7.50-9.00	7.00-8.25	6.00-9.00	7.00-9.50
Best oxen	8.50-9.00	6.50-7.50	6.50-7.25	6.50-7.25	6.00-11.25	6.75-8.00
Best butcher bulls	8.00-9.00	6.50-7.50	9.50-10.50	6.50-7.50	6.00-8.85	6.00-6.75
Common to bologna bulls	6.50-7.50	5.00-6.25	7.00-8.75	5.00-6.00	7.50-9.50	7.00-8.50
Fair to good feeder steers	7.00-8.25	6.50-7.00	9.00-9.50	7.50-7.85	6.00-9.00	6.50-8.00
Fair to good stocker steers	6.00-7.75		7.00-8.75	7.50-8.00		
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$75-\$100	\$65-\$80	\$90-\$120	\$95-\$100		\$75-\$100
Fair milkers and springers (each)	\$50-\$65	\$45-\$55	\$60-\$80	\$70-\$75		\$50-\$75
Hogs						
Choice hogs, fed and watered	\$15.00	\$10.90	\$15.25	\$14.25	15.40-15.70	14.25-15.60
Light hogs	12.00-13.00	10.00-10.50			14.90-15.45	13.00-13.50
Heavy sows	10.00-11.00	8.00-8.50				8.00-8.25
Stags	8.00-10.00	6.50-7.50				
Sheep and Lambs						
Choice sheep	11.50-12.75	8.00-9.00	11.50-17.50	13.00-13.50	13.00-18.65	9.00-15.00
Best killing sheep	8.50-9.25	6.75-7.50	9.00-10.00	10.00-12.00	9.75-14.75	8.00-13.00

COUNTRY PRODUCE	Winnipeg June 25	Year Ago	Toronto June 21	Calgary June 22	Regina June 23	Saskatoon June 23
Butter (per lb.)						
No. 1 dairy	32c-35c	21c-23c	36c-37c	28c-30c	30c	30c
Eggs (per doz.)						
New laid	32c	20c-23c	31c-35c	25c-28c	26c	25c-28c
Potatoes						
In sacks, per bushel	\$1.35-\$1.50	60c-70c	\$1.00	\$1.75	\$1.00	90c-\$1.10
Milk and Cream						
Sweet cream (per lb. fat)	45c	31c				
Cream for butter-making (per lb. butter-fat)	38c	29c				
Live Poultry						
Fowl (Yearlings)	20c-25c	13c-14c	16c-25c	18c-20c	23c	
Old Roosters	12c		15c-16c		18c-20c	
Hay (per ton)						
No. 2 Upland		\$11	No. 1's	\$15-\$16	No. 1's	
No. 2 Timothy	\$12	\$16-\$17	\$14-\$15	\$19-\$20		
No. 2 Midland		\$10				

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from June 19 to June 25 inclusive

Date	1*	2*	3*	4	WHEAT 5	6	Feed	Ty 1	Ty 2	Ty 3	2CW	3CW	OATS Ex 1	Fd 1	Fd 2	2Fd	3CW	BARLEY 4CW	Feed	FLAX 1NW	2CW
June 19	248	245	240	238	206	188	138	246	244	223	70	68	68	66	64		131	126	109	279	274
June 20	241	238	233	221	196	183		229	227	221	69	67	67	66	64				108	278	273
June 21	241	238	233	221	197	183		229	227	222	69	68	68	66	64				108	285	281
June 22	244	241	237	225	201	185		232	230	226	70	69	69	67	65		125	120	109	280	276
June 23	244	241	237	225	201	185		232	230	226	70	69	69	67	65		125	120	109	287	283
June 25	242	239	235	223	199	183		230	228	224	70	69	69	68	65		125	120	109	279	275
Week ago	251	248	243	231	209	188	138	239	237	231	70	68	68	66	64		131	126	109	284	280
Year ago	110	109	105	99	94	90	85				46	45	45	44	42		68	64	59	157	154

for the week ending Wednesday, June 20, was as follows—

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Saskatoon	Wheat	9,769.24	174,663.00	489,922.00
"	Oats		12,566.20	129,317.12
"	Barley		1,205.40	9,800.42
"	Flax		68,920.00	18,903.34
Calgary	Wheat	714.00	67,598.00	173,072.00
"	Oats	2,184.00	121,844.00	161,271.00
"	Barley		1,303.00	12,669.00
"	Flax	710.00	2,221.00	4,492.00
Moosonee	Wheat	1,788.40	313,023.50	735,605.50
"	Oats		59,253.18	176,079.31
"	Barley		1,307.14	12,524.01
"	Flax		10,359.35	10,768.31

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, June 22, 1917—

	This Year	Last Year
1 hard . . .	9,536.30	23,721.50
1 Nor. . . .	652,537.30	7,076,479.10
2 Nor. . . .	1,039,107.40	2,677,773.20
3 Nor. . . .	960,569.40	1,767,679.10
No. 4	588,875.20	1,360,392.10
Others	3,392,082.40	1,924,188.30

This week	6,642,709.20	This week	14,830,833.30
Last week	7,192,277.55	Last week	14,949,372.20

Decrease	549,568.35	Decrease	119,138.50
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1 C.W.	35,308.06	59,583.32
2 C.W.	1,280,893.23	2,214,605.25
3 C.W.	510,013.25	788,575.05
Ex. 1 fd.	1,247,575.15	243,111.06
Others	2,697,688.31	844,044.08

This week	5,771,459.32	This week	4,149,920.08
Last week	7,497,605.16	Last week	2,917,714.11

Decrease	1,726,145.18	Increase	1,232,205.31
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3 C.W.	105,170.07	1 N.W.C.	655,432.23
4 C.W.	127,136.33	2 C.W.	256,244.27
Rej.	16,307.32	3 C.W.	71,512.23
Feed	43,967.40	Others	33,651.29
Others	48,972.27		

This week	341,594.43	This week	1,016,840.46
Last week	681,241.07	Last week	967,897.55

Decrease	339,646.12	Increase	48,942.47
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SHIPMENTS

	1917—Lake	1916—Lake
Wheat	3,864,434 10	5,454,223 00
Oats	3,013,647 25	971,106 02
Barley	336,952 31	342,071 03
Flax	137,590 18	124,605 00
	1917—Rail	1916—Rail
Wheat	227,547 05	94,339 30
Oats	128,610 32	72,588 22
Barley	118,226 21	1,924 14
Flax	4,104 28	

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Week ending June 22, 1917—	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Fort William and Pt. Arthur Ter.	6,642,709	5,771,459	341,594
Eastern Ter.	3,355,011	8,226,261	1,732,392

Total	10,997,720	13,997,720	1,183,986
In American Ter.	3,612,910	4,129,172	485,528

Total this week	14,610,630	18,067,847	1,669,494
Total last week	16,949,075	20,648,636	1,512,089
Total last year	24,187,978	12,020,882	678,567

The Livestock Markets

Chicago, June 21.—While cheaper grades of cattle have lost 50 cents to \$1.00 per cwt., and in spots more, prime steers are still at the highest prices of the year, realizing \$13.60 to \$13.75 this week. A grade of fat steers lacking quality that until recently passed as "good" is now severely penalized. Many worth \$11.00 to \$12.00 at the top of the May market have declined 50 cents, and the further down the scale the stuff gets the more it suffers. Steers that recently were worth \$10.25 are now going at \$9.25 to \$9.50, and the \$8.00 to \$9.00 grades a month ago are now on a \$7.00 to \$8.00 basis.

A lot of cattle are showing up from everywhere. Prices have been attractive and the country has broken the market with heavy offerings, but at all markets choice steers are scarce. Choice cows and heifers are a little lower than last week, but all other female stuff has suffered a 50 cent decline. Calves have advanced \$1.00 per cwt. Packers this week paid \$15.75 for 115 lb. calves, which is 15 cents above all previous records. Most beef bred calves are being carefully conserved. Prices on stock cattle are declining, and business in this department is somewhat better on account of the refusal of the packers to kill anything carrying the semblance of flesh.

Hogs have advanced generally 50 cents, and these prices appear to be quite legitimate. All kinds of ewes are being bought up for shipment back to the country. Commission houses are flooded with orders for ovine breeding stock, and

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Friday, June 22, were—

Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$2.44	\$2.68-\$2.73
2 Nor. wheat	2.41	2.53-2.68
No. 3 wheat	2.37	2.38-2.53
3 white oats	.69	.60-.67
Barley	109-125	.98-1.43
Flax, No. 1	2.80	3.10-3.15
Futures—		
July wheat		2.33
Oct. wheat	2.02	(Sept.) 1.82

Rural Schools

Persons who think on a line out of the common rut are generally considered cranks and often their writing is consigned to the waste basket. I am getting used to that experience, but in spite of it offer a word on the question of rural education. For some years I have had the opinion that the solution of most of the problems could be found by taking the manage-

ment of country schools out of the hands of local boards absolutely. This idea will undoubtedly be unpopular and considered contrary to the general trend of government. The craze for more agricultural training is only natural in Western Canada, but when it is suggested that teaching agriculture and aping the experimental farms in connection with rural schools will solve the problems found there, it strikes me as foolishness. I may be wrong, of course. The trouble in our rural schools is not that they get the wrong kind of education, but that, for the most part, they do not get educated. We find men and women who have passed through the schools with no interests outside the daily work routine, their minds no more awakened than when they started school. Many of the boys and girls have plenty of the farm while still going to school, and instead of trying to give them vocational training at a premature age, the efforts should be directed to stirring up and guiding their mental faculties to take interest in the larger world outside their normal vision. However, I do not presume to be a teacher. I would leave that to qualified experts and leave the whole business to those who are qualified, cutting out entirely the local interference of novices.

Am I right in assuming that in all God's universe there is no greater or more delicate responsibility than bringing into full bloom the human buds? Would we tolerate in any of our business undertakings the management of trained workers by those of no training? Why not bring to the conduct of rural school work the same business principles that make for success in other spheres; the young worker gathering experience, gaining promotion step by step until he attains a place in the management, for which he is qualified by experience.

To make the teaching profession of a permanent character, so that while in it a man can safely marry and settle down for a few years, the hiring and dismissal of teachers must be taken out of the hands of local boards. In order that teachers may find their level, i.e., be promoted, be transferred to more suitable school, or be turned out of the profession if not a success, the management of teachers and entire control of them must be in the hands of a board of management administering a large number of schools. The education of children is a national as well as a local responsibility and the power to withhold the privilege should not be in the hands of men whose only interest is in keeping down taxes and subject to the whim of any local party. Hurriedly and in brief my suggestion is the creation in Saskatchewan of a provincial school board or commission of experts, to be responsible for building, equipment and operation of all rural schools and control of teachers and inspectors. This commission or board to be responsible to a convention of delegates from each school district with duly elected president and other executive officers.

I do not offer this suggestion as a sovereign quack remedy, but I ask your readers to study out how many of the disabilities of rural schools it will remove.

W. A. CODLING.

Sask.

GET OUT OF THE RUT

On reading the very interesting discussions relating to rural schools, I am pleased to learn that people are beginning to wake up at last, and a streak of sunshine is beginning to shine in, so to speak. It is high time we would begin to advocate

While the opinions of readers as to what is the matter with the present day school system are always of interest, especially if they set forth a new point of view, we are also anxious to hear from those districts that have blazed new trails. We would like to hear of any new way of dealing with the problem of rural education that has been put into practice and found effective. As a compensation for the time and trouble involved The Guide is willing to pay at its usual rates for such letters and photographs as are found available for use in this department. All letters should be clearly addressed to Editor, Rural Schools Department, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

too bad whistles in at the door through a space only one inch wide perhaps, each child trying to escape sitting in the seat opposite. The grounds being without water, consequently the pupils remain without rather than go to the nearest neighbors, which is one-half mile distant. There are only about seven pupils in attendance, not regularly at that, as some have to travel three long miles over a road where there is scarcely a track during the winter months. Consequently the children attend school only two or three days each week. Now anyone can easily see how discouraging this is for the teacher. Then again, how can a child make any progress under such circumstances? For instance, a girl of fifteen years old remaining in grade five for three years. May I ask whose fault is this? Yet there are people who uphold and maintain this kind of system in these rural communities. But we have so many different classes of people, some who fall into this rut and travel on year after year till it becomes rather natural for them to stay there. Will someone overcome this difficulty and dig them out if you can? That's the task!

A READER.

We have mislaid the sheet on which you sent your name and address. Will you please send it to us?

MUST LEARN TO READ AND WRITE

Under the heading "Our Antiquated School System," I note a very strong, interesting letter from Mr. John R. Dutton. For some time I too, have felt that the people are building up with no solid foundation. As Mr. Dutton says, we have organizations galore, experimental farms, farm newspapers, magazines, better farming trains, but what earthly use are all these if the next generation simply cannot read or write. It is hardly likely that all the children now growing up on the prairie farms will be fitted or inclined to follow the plow, but what prospect have they of being efficient as joiners if they cannot bisect an angle.

Many of us I suppose, were brought up in some older country where there was a school within a few hundred yards, and there we went unwillingly perhaps, but as a matter of course, and we are not able to realize the great injustice being done to many of the children.

As for the remedy, Mr. Dutton's pen is much better than mine and I would commend his letter to the attention of those of your readers who have not already read it. I might say, however, that in New Zealand thirty years ago, if there were four school children in a given district, the government of that country provided education for them. It was not required that a building of so many cubits in length or breadth be provided, that was of secondary importance; education was the first thing.

I am not in sympathy with those who advocate "rural education" as distinct from "urban education," though this would be all right in a secondary or higher school. There are many things common to both "town" and "country" life, which our children have to learn in order to become efficient citizens; and it would not be a very extraordinary thing if some of our children (provided they were taught the multiplication table up to twelve times twelve) were to become "bankers, stockbrokers or commission merchants," and to be decidedly more successful there than on a farm carrying a swill pail.

F. CONSTANTINE.

TO DEHORN THE CALF

Many years ago cattle raisers conceived the idea of protecting the weaker animals from the stronger and vicious ones by removing the points of the horns or attaching brass knobs. Towards the end of the past century the entire removal of the horns became general practice in many sections. The success of this system has left no ground to stand on for those who would prevent the operation from a humane standpoint. Careful observation and investigation have demonstrated clearly that the suffering caused by the operation on even mature animals is trivial as compared with the injury that even one mean, old cow frequently inflicts on the other members of the herd in the field, the yard and at the watering trough.

Cattle are more easily dehorned while yet calves. Caustic potash is the usual agent employed, while Gillett's lye does a satisfactory job. These agents destroy the life of the horn in its early stage, rendering the treated animal a smooth-headed beast, deprived not only of the instruments of defence, but to a large extent the inclination to bully its mates. Dehorning by potash or lye is done before the animal is ten days old or as soon as the button-like embryo can be located on the calf-poll. The hair surrounding the spot is clipped off and the parts moistened with soapy water. When using the potash in the stick form it should be wrapped in paper to protect the hand, and an exposed end moistened and rubbed gently on the buttons in turn for about five minutes or until they become sensitive and red, but not to the extent of bleeding. Don't allow the dissolved potash to run down the side of the head, or the skull may be seriously burned and permanently disfigured. If carefully done a scab soon forms, healing follows, and the spot soon becomes covered with hair from the surrounding part. With some calves the operation may be performed at four or five days of age, while in others it is necessary to defer the operation for a few days longer. If treatment has been neglected until the calf is two or three weeks old the horns may yet be killed with Gillett's lye. The preparation of the horn is the same as for caustic potash. The powder is moistened and worked into a paste which is applied and rubbed well in with a knife blade or piece of wood. It is a safe practice to apply grease or oil to the skin around the horn to protect those parts from the action of the lye, but no oil should touch the part to be treated. The calf dehorned by either potash or lye should be kept dry for three or four days following the treatment, so that the dissolved caustic will not run down and burn the skin. The calf will suffer some pain for an hour or two, but no other inconvenience is experienced. Treated calves should be tied separately so that they cannot lick each other.—J. T. L., Alta.

DRAFT HORSES FOR SHOW

Draft horses that are to be shown at the fall fairs need some extra care and attention if they are to do credit to their owners. E. H. Hughes of the Missouri College of Agriculture offers the following suggestions on fitting animals. To show at an advantage horses should be in good condition, well mannered and well groomed. Brood mares and young horses on pasture should be fed grain for some time before they are shown. The amount of grain will depend on the condition of the animal and also on the pasture. Stallions and work horses that are to be shown should be fed enough grain and hay to put them in good condition. A little grass or green feed of some kind is useful as a conditioner and as an appetizer.

Draft horses are shown at halter except in the case of draft pairs. It is good form to show mares and young horses with rope halters. Halters made from half inch ropé are preferable except for foals, when halters made from three-eighths inch rope are more in keeping with the size of the animal. Draft stallions are shown with heavy bridles. Horses should be taught to stand and to lead before they are brought into the ring. Most horses show to good advantage when stretched slightly. It is advisable to exercise all horses to be shown for considerable time before the show, both at the walk and at the trot. Find a level strip of road and let the animal walk and trot back and forth over a space of 100 feet for ten or fifteen minutes each day, so that he may know what is expected of

him when shown. Always stand a horse with his front feet on slightly higher ground than his hind feet.

It is important that horses be well groomed. The materials usually used for grooming are curry comb, hair brush, fibre brush, woollen cloth and damp sawdust. To get an animal's coat in good condition the comb and fibre brush, followed by the hair brush, should be used every day. After currying a woollen cloth rubbed over the coat gives the hair a gloss and also takes up any dust that may be deposited. To remove dirt from the hair, sawdust which has been thoroughly dampened should be rubbed into the hair and then brushed out with a stiff bristle brush.

The mane and tail should be combed daily. Tangled parts should first be separated with the fingers as a comb is likely to pull out the hair. In the larger shows the manes are braided and the tails are tied and artificial flowers are usually appropriately attached. The attractiveness of an animal is often enhanced by shoeing with heavy shoes, by well oiled hoofs and by singeing the long hairs about the jaws, ears, and other places with a lighted tallow candle.

HORSE SALE DURING CALGARY WINTER FAIR

At a meeting of the directors of the Alberta Horse Breeders' Association, held on June 12, it was decided to hold, at the time of the Alberta Winter Fair, an annual association auction sale of Alberta bred horses under three years of age, pure bred or grade, the male foals one year or over to be registered. The committee reserves the right to order any animal out of the ring which in their opinion is being sacrificed. All horses and foals to be shown on the halter. The committee may also cull out any animals entered which in their opinion should be ordered to be sold last or not permitted to be sold at an association sale. The entry fee will be \$2.00 and a commission of three per cent, charged on the amount of the sale. It is hoped this will help in providing a cash market for the young stock of breeders in the same way as the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association has been able to assist cattle breeders.

HOLSTEINS SMASH ALL RECORDS

The lull in dairy selling records for a short time and the comparative quietness of this class of stock compared with beef cattle may have deluded some into thinking that the game had been far overdone and such record prices as we saw established two or three years ago need never be looked for again. Not so. The greatest Holstein sale ever staged with the most remarkable prices ever paid for cattle of any breed has just been held at Worcester, Massachusetts. On June 7 and 8, 143 cattle consigned by 30 or more leading breeders to the National Holstein Friesian Sale Co. averaged \$2,073.20. This average is unprecedented, but with it went sky-high prices for individuals. King Ormsby Jane Rag Apple, a calf five months old, by Rag Apple Korndyke 8th and out of the world's champion milk and butter cow, Ormsby Jane Segia Aaggie, consigned by Pine Grove Farms, Elma Centre, N.Y., broke all world's records for bovine flesh, selling to D. W. Field Farm Co., Montello, Mass., for \$53,200. We had previously seen \$25,000 paid for a half interest in a bull and less than two years ago even \$20,000 paid for a calf at Chicago, but this new price puts all others far in the background. But the mother of this calf is the world's champion milk and butter cow, giving 46.33 pounds of butter and 87.9 pounds of milk in seven days, and also holds the records for 30, 60, 90 and 100 days. She is also the dam of a \$20,000 calf. The sire of this new high priced calf sold publicly at \$25,000 and has a son that commanded \$20,000.

But in addition to this wonderful price \$18,300 was paid for the seven day world's butter-champion under 4½ years old. This was Wandermere Belle Hengerveld, consigned by E. L. Pelletier, Detroit, Mich. This is the world's record price for females. She sold to John F. Shanahan, Chas. H. & P. Dold, all of Buffalo, N.Y. Hollywood Farm, Hollywood, Wash., bought a 42 pound two-year-old, Glen Alex. Queen DeKol, consigned by A. C. Howe, New Hartford, N.Y., for \$15,000, or only \$300 below the record established. There were 59 animals that sold for \$1,000 or over each, realizing \$242,515. Of these 45 were females that averaged \$2,990, and 14 bulls averaged \$7,712.50. The whole lot of 23 bulls and bull calves averaged \$4,911.

UNUSUAL ANGUS AVERAGE

During two days Aberdeen-Angus selling recently at Botna and Irwin, Iowa, held by Charles Eicher and Escher and Ryan, 123 heads were sold for \$95,285, an average of \$774. This is the highest Angus average attained at a public sale in many years. There was an unusual female demand. The top was Blackcap McHenry 87th by Baden Lad. She sold for \$3,050. Another of the same sex brought \$3,000. The top bull was Blackcapper of Leaside, \$2,010, and the next Black Bertram E., \$1,725. Angus men have good reason to feel elated over this remarkable accomplishment.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged.....	\$10,819.95
"Pendle," Rossburn, Man.....	5.00
Mrs. Wm. Reid, Oakner, Man.....	7.00
Geo. F. Ebbert, Binscarth, Man.....	10.00
Mrs. H. W. Allen, Cheviot, Sask.....	20.00
Total	\$10,861.95

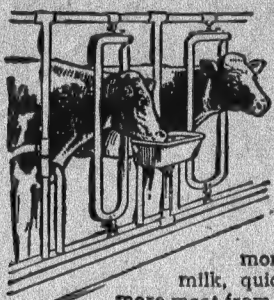
RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged.....	\$3,495.16
Proceeds of Collection at Grain Growers' Service, held at Cheviot on May 27, Cheviot, Sask.....	32.00
South Bay Farmers, South Bay, Man.....	28.00
Total	\$3,555.16

SERBIAN RELIEF FUND

Previously acknowledged.....	\$208.00
George F. Ebbert, Binscarth, Man.....	10.00
Total	\$218.00

Power Pumping Pays for Itself on the Stock Farm



"WATERING THE STOCK" takes on a different meaning the day you put a **Toronto Engine** on the job. With a tank and the necessary piping and fittings it will keep a constant supply of fresh water, at a moderate temperature, in front of every animal as it stands in the stall. Compared with a drink or two a day from an icy trough, pumped full by hand, this up-to-date method saves more than its cost in better health, more milk, quicker growth and more meat from the same amount of feed—to say nothing of the hours it saves in doing the chores.

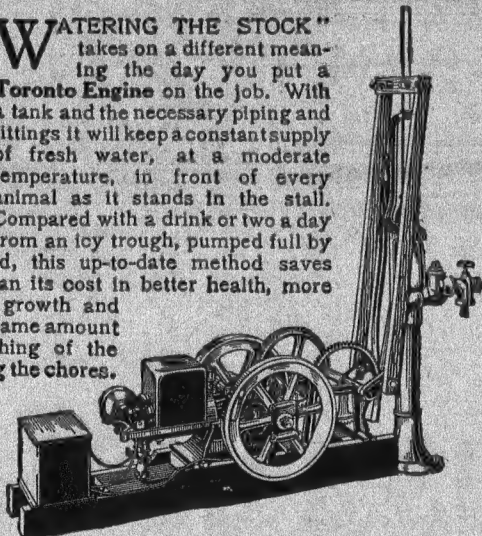
The saving in the stables is great enough to pay for running water throughout the house too, with all the comforts of lavatory, bath room, hot water heating and hot water on tap for housework, baths and shaving—in fact, the advantages of a city home.

Toronto Pumping Outfits are provided to suit every possible combination of conditions, and give long service with the least possible attention. Typical outfits illustrated in our Booklet will give you plenty of ideas. The Engine is by no means limited to pumping, but can be connected also with feed cutter, root pulper, fanning mill, cream separator, mechanical milker, churn, grindstone—any machine that needs power.

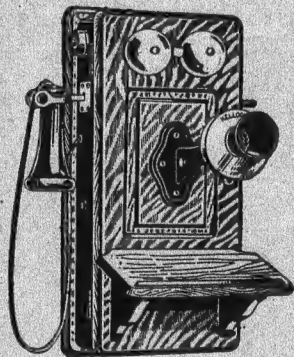
The shortage of help, and the big money there is now in live stock and dairy products, makes it doubly important for you to install **Toronto Power**. Write us for illustrated Booklets giving full information about Engines and Pumping Outfits. 23 W

We also manufacture Windmills, Etc.

Ontario Wind Engine & Pump Co. (Western Branch) Limited
Dept. "E" WINNIPEG and REGINA
FOUNDRY PRODUCTS, LIMITED, Calgary, Alta., Distributors for Alberta.



ONTARIO WIND ENGINE & PUMP CO. LIMITED
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We have a stock of these subscriber and profit making telephones at Regina, Saskatchewan, ready for prompt delivery. Here you can buy from us complete supplies, including these splendid telephones and your orders and inquiries will have our prompt, intelligent attention.

Do you need wire, pole or line hardware, tools, batteries, etc., for your spring work?

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We issue a booklet entitled "How to Organize a Rural Telephone Company," and we will forward this on request.

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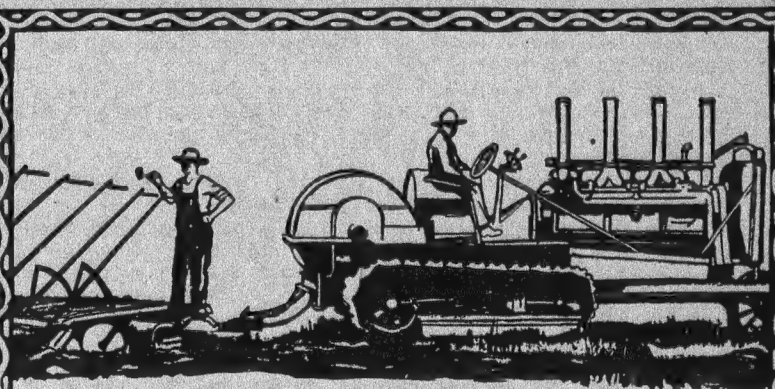
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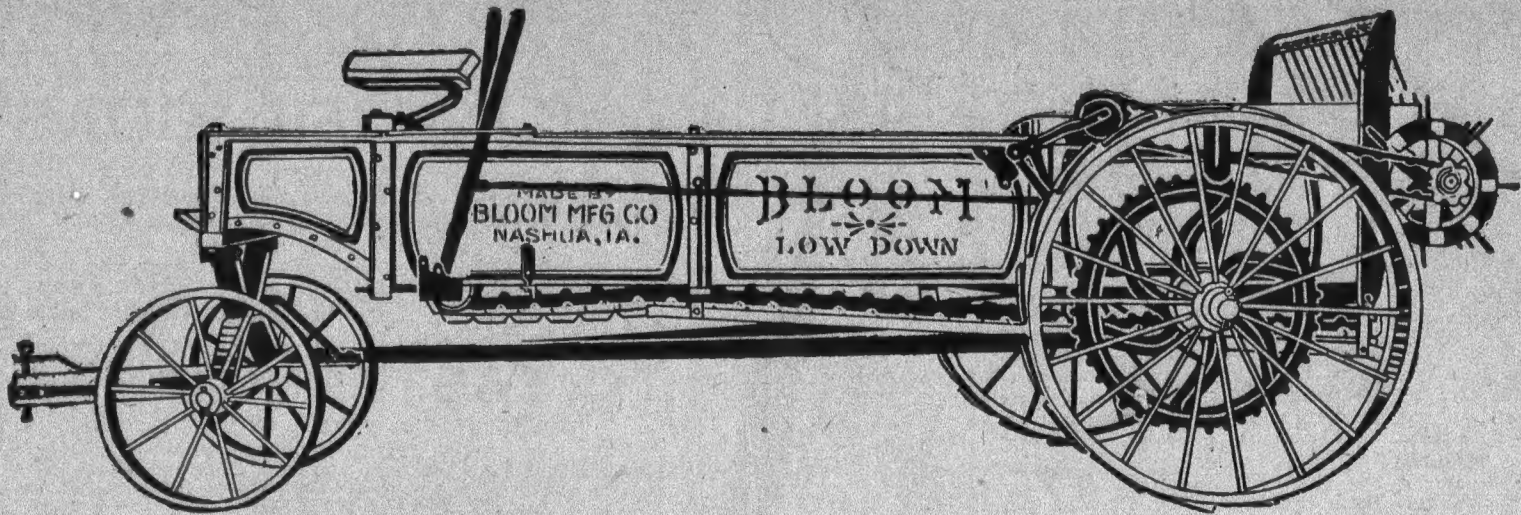
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BRANCH STATIONS THROUGHOUT CANADA



Give 1918 Crops a Good Start

A good manure spreader at work on that piece of summerfallow, and later on the stubble will show big results next year. The **G.G.G. Bloom Spreader** shown here is exceptionally easy on both horses and driver and does a thoroughly good job.

It's the **lowest down machine**. Has an average height of but 40 inches and delivers its load about a foot-and-a-half from the ground. This means placing the load where you want it, and having it unaffected by wind.

It has an **independent rake**. Oil tempered steel spring teeth do good work in helping delivery.

It has an **apron lever** independent of beater control. This lever at driver's seat, allows feeding from 4 to 20 loads per acre, or stopping entirely while spreader is in motion. The apron can also be run when the cylinder is or is not in motion.

It has a **lever controlling cylinder** separately from apron, helping in the same way as independent apron lever to do better work.

It has a **double angle-steel reach**. This gives direct draft from rear axle, taking all strain off the box. Arches are made of steel and wheels are all steel with roll tires, the rear 6 inches and the front 4 inches wide. Rear wheels are loose on axles and both are used to drive cylinder, etc.

Many other features, such as the high carbon steel beater teeth, set staggered for wide delivery; large tilting seat; simple apron tightener, etc., all play a large part in making this an exceptionally fine spreader, and one that will last for many years.

Specifications:—

Three Horse Size—Box 4 ft. 6 in. wide; manure space 10 ft. long; depth of box 16 in.; front wheels 24 in. high, rear 40 in. high; full length of machine 13 ft. 3 in.; full width 6 ft. 10 in. Capacity 70 bushels, complete with 3-horse trees and yoke. Weight 1,550 lbs. Equipped with grease cups, tools, oil can, tool box and tilting seat.

F.O.B. WINNIPEG \$134.00

F.O.B. REGINA

\$138.75

F.O.B. CALGARY

\$142.75

Four Horse Size—Same as three horse, but 2 1/2 feet longer, 90 bushels capacity. 4-horse trees and yoke. Weight 1,760 lbs. Rest of equipment same.

F.O.B. WINNIPEG \$155.00

F.O.B. REGINA

\$160.50

F.O.B. CALGARY

\$165.00

A Washer that takes the Dirt Out!

A wash board does have a tendency to rub the dirt in, instead of out—and the rubbing certainly must wear out the clothes in time. A "**Meadows**" Washer is not only easy on the clothes—but it gets the women folk away from working over dirty, steaming water for a half-day every week—a big point in health and strength for the rest of the week.

Every "**Meadows**" has features that recommend it to the woman who gets so tired of this household bug-bear—washing. The machines are easy to operate, and safe. They work on the dolly system, and it matters little whether you use electric power, "**Meadomotor**" power, or run a belt from your farm engine, you will find they clean up a big wash in quick style and the safety-lever power wringer takes away the last unpleasant thing about wash-day.

The illustration shows a "**Meadows**" **Safety Power Washer** (costing \$30.00 in Winnipeg) equipped with safety, movable, reversible wringer, iron basket stand (not shown) and pulley for running with a gasoline engine. This same machine with a "**Meadomotor**" gasoline engine fitting under the washer, costs \$70.00 at Winnipeg. Or the same washer equipped for electricity, costs \$61.00 at Winnipeg.

The "**Meadows**" Family power washers give you the same washer on a heavy wooden stand with room for other tubs, the safety

wringer moves from one tub to the other and is reversible. These washers equipped with pulley ready to connect up to gasoline engine cost \$36.00 at Winnipeg. The same electrically equipped at \$68.00 and with gasoline engine at \$75.50. Other styles include double tub washers for handling very heavy washings. It washes two tubfuls at once with same power as a single-tub machine, with pulley only, \$46.00; with electric motor, \$76.00; with gasoline engine, \$85.00 (Winnipeg prices).



Have You Power On The Farm?

Page 48 of the 1917 Catalog describes a splendid portable **Power Plant**—1 1/2 H.P. engine, with necessary equipment to give 16 different speeds. You can use it on nearly all your small farm machinery. A dandy to run with a washing machine, churn, cream separator, etc. Winnipeg price, \$53.50.

See our catalog, pages 80-81 for complete details. We can ship your machine out the same day we get your order.

Ask us for full particulars of **HAYING MACHINERY, CULTIVATORS, BUGGIES, HARNESS, BUILDING MATERIAL and FENCING**. Also use our Grain and Livestock Departments when you have either to sell—We can get you top prices.

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